

VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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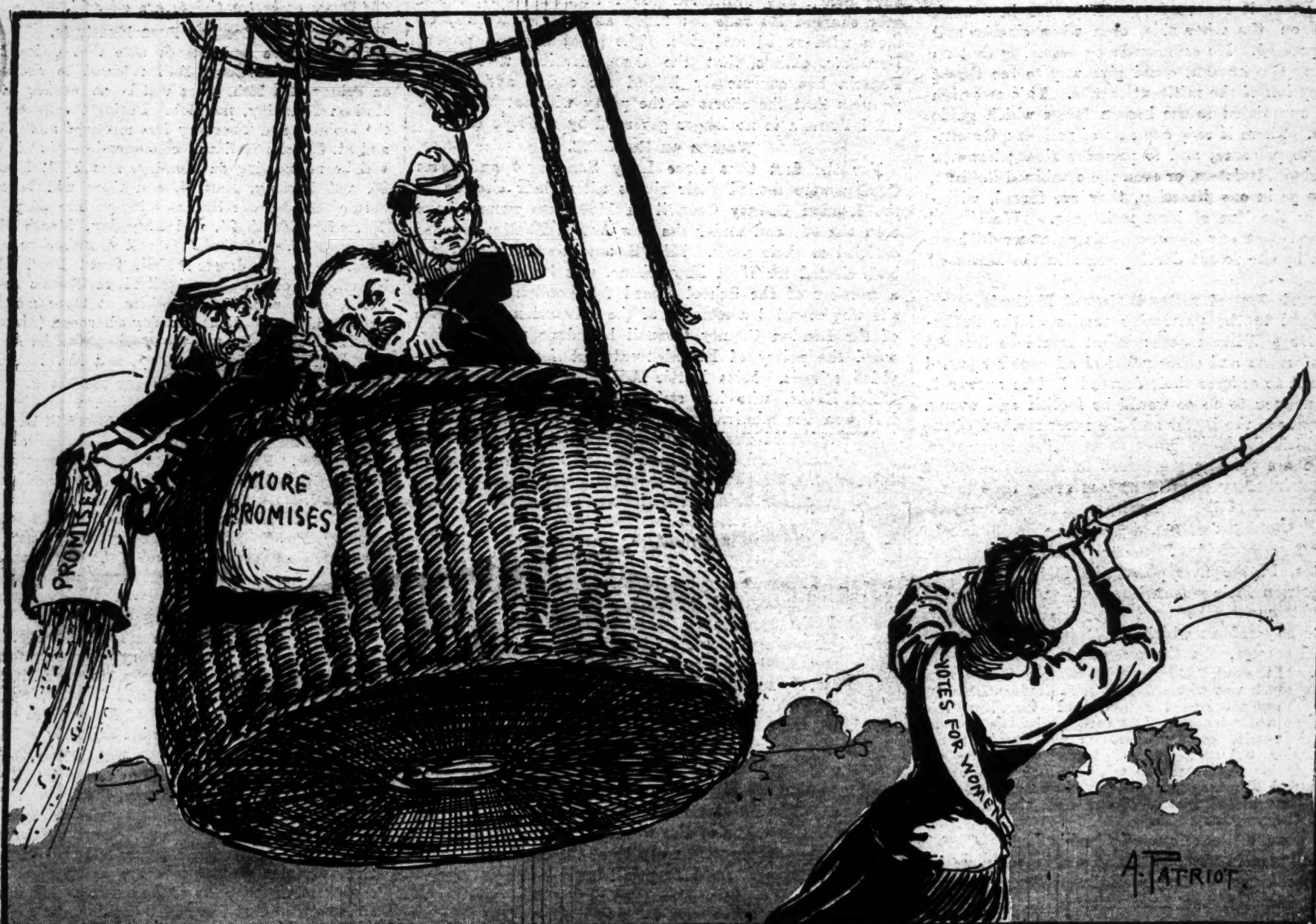
ILKESTON.

Liberal Majority, January, 1910

4,200

Liberal Majority, March, 1910

3,353



MR. ASQU—TH: We can't stand much of this! A few more cuts and we shall fall to the ground!

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THE OUTLOOK.

The political situation grows in complexity. Instead of the issue between the Commons and the Lords being decided by a single General Election, as Mr. Asquith's followers hoped, it is as certain as anything can be in politics that a second General Election will take place this year, probably in the month of June, and should Mr. Asquith be successful at that election even a third General Election may be necessary as the result of the way in which he has dealt with the situation. This view is apparently shared by Mr. Philip Snowden, for in a recent speech he said that the House of Lords question might be the dominating issue in Parliament for several years to come. This situation provides for the Women's Social and Political Union the desired

opportunity of pressing home the need for the enfranchisement of women. While politicians are talking about the value of the Parliamentary vote, while Liberals are complaining that the democracy is unable to exercise its will, women can make it clear that so far as they are concerned, until they have the vote, the House of Commons is equally unrepresentative with the House of Lords. Further, if, as is not unlikely in the not very distant future, the present Liberal Government, with its repressive methods of dealing with the women's agitation, is replaced by a Conservative Government, women cannot fail to gain by the new situation which will be created. In the meanwhile women have to keep their powder dry, and to extend their line of battle, so as to be able to make an irresistible attack when the call to arms is again sounded.

Do Votes Affect Wages?

Those who deny that votes affect wages should read carefully the debate in the House of Commons on Monday and Tuesday last with regard to the fair wage clause in Government contracts. The Government were asked to bring the standard rate of payment of their employees up to the rate paid by the best employers and by the local authorities in the district. This they refused to do, and their refusal nearly resulted in their defeat, and probably would have done so had the Labour Party stuck to their guns and voted against the Government. Even as it is the Government will take warning by their narrow escape, and will put their house in order so far as men's labour is concerned so as to avoid a catastrophe in the

future. But as to the wages of the women in the Pimlico factory, and particularly as to the wages of the sweated women home workers, they will feel less concern, because women who have no votes will have no means of bringing political pressure to bear upon them.

The Trade Boards.

A confirmation of the fears expressed by Miss Adela Pankhurst in her article on sweated industries in our issue last week comes from the special correspondent of the *Daily News*. Writing in that journal on Monday last, he states that the first result of the passing of the Trade Boards Act has been that in the Leeds clothing trade, to which the Act does not yet apply, an association of the employers has been formed, and the better employers have already begun to cut down their wages to the level of the mediocre or worst. As the standard rate of wages of the best houses has been 15s. or 16s. per week, and in the sweating houses only 5s. or 6s. the seriousness of this move on the part of the employers will be apparent.

M.P.'s and Woman Suffrage.

Suffragettes quickly realised the astuteness of that great anti-suffragist, Mr. Asquith, in attempting to complicate the question of woman suffrage with other electoral reforms, a proceeding which would have alienated many Conservatives who are in favour of the removal of the sex disability but object to a wider basis of representation. Questions have lately been asked as to the number of Members of the present House of Commons in favour of the simple removal of the sex

barrier. A careful analysis conducted by the W.S.P.U. shows that they number considerably over 400, a much higher figure than has been stated elsewhere. Our information is obtained from various sources. Some of the Members were those who voted for Mr. Stanger's Bill, others pledged themselves in their election addresses, and others again have written privately to members of the Union to express their opinion. The Bill for removing the sex disability has therefore a large majority of the House of Commons in its favour.

Ilkeston.

Continuing its policy of trying to weaken the Government and thereby make it less able to resist the demand for justice to women which is daily becoming more insistent all over the country, the Union devoted much time and energy to the by-election at Ilkeston. Mrs. Pankhurst and a host of other workers were indefatigable, and the sympathy of the people, especially of the working class, was most marked. The result may justly be claimed as a triumph for the women's cause; for Colonel Seely, although he was in the strong position of being a member of the Government, was returned by a majority of nearly 900 less than Sir Walter Foster, who resigned the seat in his favour.

Criticism of Militant Tactics.

In our columns this issue will be found a letter from Mr. Dove Willcox criticising the militant methods of the W.S.P.U. From it our readers will gather how weak is the case on the other side, even when clearly and logically expressed. He commences by asserting that no self-respecting Government could give way to the threat of the resumption of the militant tactics. This assertion is in direct opposition to the known forces which guide political life. There is only one rule of politics: Governments yield to pressure, and to pressure alone; however much individual Ministers, or even the combined Cabinet, may wish to go in one direction, they are forced, willy-nilly, to take the line of least resistance. We should have supposed that any doubt on this point would have been settled by the recent developments in the House of Commons.

Different Opportunities Different Methods.

With regard to the particular tactics of the Suffragists, Mr. Dove Willcox asks: What would be thought if Tariff Reformers and other political advocates adopted similar means to enforce their demands? The answer is that for such men to do so would be foolish and wrong, because they have the better and the surer method of the vote, by which they can exert constitutional pressure. Women who are voteless are forced to adopt the means used by men in every country and at every time to enforce an extension of the franchise.

Victories of Peace and War.

As a proof of the folly of militant methods Mr. Dove Willcox cites, in the first place, the fact that women have not yet won their enfranchisement—a kind of proof which might equally be used to condemn the tactics adopted for any reform which is attaining but has not yet attained success. In the second place he says:—

In the days of the quiet and peaceable workers (whose work you discount) much was accomplished in the enfranchisement of women. They acquired the municipal franchise, they became eligible and were elected to seats on boards of guardians, school boards, county councils; and without any recent legislation, but as the result of good work done long before your Union instituted the tactics which differentiate your Union and the League from the older associations, a woman has been placed in one of our civic chairs and invested with the mayoral chain.

Here Mr. Dove Willcox is wrong in his facts. Certain reforms were won in the eighties at a time when women were not unreasonably of opinion that peaceful methods might be successful, but these reforms did not include seats on the county councils or the right to be elected as mayor. Moreover, much of the ground that had been won was lost in the twenty years that followed, when it should have been evident that peaceful methods had failed. By the transference of the functions of guardians and school boards to the county councils, from which women continued to be excluded, women lost their control of these questions as elected representatives. It was not till 1906 that the militant Suffragists wrung from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman an interview and a promise (which was fulfilled in 1907) that women should be eligible to seats on the county councils and even to the mayoral chair. But the real criterion as to the success or failure of militant methods is a comparison between the position of Woman's Enfranchisement to-day with that in 1905. Everyone to-day knows that Woman's Enfranchisement is practical politics; everyone—except a few zealots—thought in 1905 that Woman's Enfranchisement was a lost hope. No one to-day is more anxious than the militant Suffragists themselves that the tactics of the last few years shall not have to be recommenced; but the decision rests not with them, but with the powers that be, for the standard of revolt among women having been once unfurled will not again be furled until victory is assured.

An Unrestricted Franchise.

Mr. Dove Willcox refers to the militant franchise demanded by the W.S.P.U. and says "it is highly improbable that such an unrestricted franchise will be granted." What the W.S.P.U. is asking for is votes for women who either pay rates and taxes or who fall into one or other of the small classes whose members at present are voters if they are men. They are asking, in a word, for votes for about one and a quarter million women while even a full million men vote at the

present time. To call such a franchise "unrestricted" is surely a misuse of words.

An Easy Path to Honour.

Two significant honours have been conferred lately by the Liberal Government. Mr. Justice Bigham, who has just resigned the Presidency of the Divorce Court, has been raised to the peerage. It will be remembered that only a few days ago he gave evidence before the Divorce Commission, and supported differential treatment of the sexes, expressing the opinion that "misconduct on the part of a man had not anything like the same significance that misconduct on the part of a woman had. Misconduct on the part of a man might be said, be more or less accidental." Sir Samuel Evans has succeeded him as President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. He, like Sir John Bigham, is an anti-Suffragist, and his reactionary and anti-woman views render this appointment a most unsuitable one in our opinion, as there is danger that his interpretation of the divorce laws will not be just and enlightened.

Fighting for a Vote.

Terrible scenes have taken place recently in Germany as a result of the demand there for the vote, which some people profess to regard as unimportant and unworthy of women's sufferings. An assembly of people took part in a suffrage procession, and insisted on holding an open-air meeting, with the result that the police, who have practically unlimited power in that country, not only charged the mob but killed and wounded many of them with sword and rifle. The great German paper, *Vorwärts*, claims that the demonstration throughout Prussia has enormously helped the cause, and it announces that the efforts of the party will not be stayed until Prussia is no longer governed by a single caste.

Women on the L.C.C.

For the first time since Lady Sandhurst and Miss Cobden were denied their rights after their election to the London County Council in 1889, two women have been elected, and under the new Act of Parliament are entitled to their seats. Miss Susan Lawrence, who has been elected for West Marylebone, was for several years a member of the School Board for London, and since she was co-opted a member of the Education Committee of the London County Council has done much to forward the policy of liberal treatment for the non-provided schools. Miss Nettie Adler, a daughter of the Chief Rabbi, who has strong Progressive sympathies, has won the admiration of all parties on the Council by her splendid work in assisting in the organisation of trade schools and classes in which women are especially interested. We congratulate the London County Council on securing the services of these two women.

An Active London Union.

One of the most active of the local Unions in London is that of Kensington, which has just issued its annual report. It forms a splendid record of untiring energy and enthusiasm, and the Union is fortunate in having enlisted the services as speakers of many well-known and interesting people. The financial report shows that over £291 was received during the year for ordinary work, as well as £296 spent on the shop in Church Street, which has been so successful. For the General Election, when the members worked in the North Kensington constituency, £102 was raised, and after all expenses were paid, a balance of £23 remained in hand. We congratulate Kensington on its year's work.

The Patriotism of Women Voters.

Another instance of the weakness of the anti-suffrage argument was reported recently at the National Service League meeting. Lord Amptill said:

There would be no such question as that of woman suffrage in this country if men were doing their duty. The only way of stopping that trouble was to show that men were doing duties different from those of women and were willing to perform those duties. Until British men undertook those duties they could not expect women to cease from wanting to rule, and when they did rule then came the end. Was it likely that a nation which was ruled by women would be able to survive in a possible struggle for existence against nations which were ruled entirely by men?

Lord Amptill's words, however, received their answer from Mr. McNab, a citizen of Australia, who quoted as a fact, and not as a theory, that his country and New Zealand, where every man was trained to defend his country, were the countries which had adopted the principles of "one man one vote and votes for women."

Albert Hall Meeting.

Between the date of this issue and that of the next the great meeting in the Royal Albert Hall will absorb the attention of members of the Union. This meeting is of national importance, and its significance at this stage in the agitation is defined in the special article on page 373.

Items of Interest.

Writing on vicarious punishment, with special reference to the payment of fines by other people, Mr. Cecil Chapman, the well-known metropolitan magistrate, says that the payment of the fines of suffrage prisoners against their will was not a reasonable, or even a just, way of dealing with punishment, and it ought not to be repeated. The simplest remedy, he says, would be for the Home Office to express an authoritative opinion that in future all fines imposed upon delinquents must be paid by them personally or by their duly accredited agent.

With the understanding that he is not to be represented as favouring "votes for women," Mr. Taft, President of the U.S.A., has accepted an invitation to address the opening session of the annual convention of the National American Women's Suffrage Association.

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Next Friday's Great Meeting.

One week more before the great meeting in the Royal Albert Hall on Friday, March 18! To this event—the annual reunion of the W.S.P.U.—the eyes of every member of the Union are now turned. On that evening members from all over the country will gather to hear the eventful history of the past year reviewed and the future policy outlined. The annual report and statement of accounts will be expounded by the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and speeches will be made by Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and others. Members will be delighted to hear that Mr. Castberg, ex-Minister of Justice in the Liberal Government of Norway and a member of the Cabinet which granted women's enfranchisement, will tell the story of women's successful demand for the vote in that country. During the few remaining days, Mrs. Pankhurst calls upon all members of the Union to put forth every effort to bring this great meeting to the notice of those who have hitherto remained untouched by the movement. Details of some novel forms of advertising the meeting, in the carrying out of which the co-operation of members and friends is invited, will be found on p. 374. No time should be lost in securing tickets. Application should be made to Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. The prices are as follows:—Stalls, 3s.; arena, 2s. 6d.; balcony, 1s.; upper orchestra, 6d.; and boxes at various prices. The 1s. and 6d. seats are for women only, and all seats are numbered, except those in the upper orchestra. The lower orchestra tickets are all sold.

London Free Meetings.

Will members and friends note that owing to the great meeting at the Albert Hall referred to above being held on Friday, the 18th, there will be no meeting at St. James's Hall on Thursday, the 17th. During the Easter recess, also, the Monday and Thursday free meetings at the Queen's Hall and St. James's Hall will be suspended—that is to say, there will be no meeting on Monday, March 21, Monday, March 28, and Monday, April 4, and there will be no Thursday, evening St. James's Hall meeting on Thursday, March 17th, Thursday, March 24, and Thursday, March 31. The first meetings after the holidays will therefore be on Thursday, April 7, at St. James's Hall, Great Portland Street, at 8 p.m., and on Monday, April 11, at Queen's Hall, Langham Place, at 3 p.m. The speakers at these meetings will be announced later. Next Monday afternoon (March 14), at the Queen's Hall, at 3 p.m., the speakers will be Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss Evelyn Sharp, and Mr. Pethick Lawrence.

Some Important Meetings.

A number of important meetings will take place during the next few days. Among these three will be held to-day: a public meeting in the Temperance Hall, Leicester, at 8 p.m., when Mrs. Pankhurst is the speaker; a meeting in Balham Assembly Rooms at 8 p.m., to be addressed by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence; and a meeting in the Rotunda, Dublin, at 8 p.m., to be addressed by Miss Christabel Pankhurst. Next Sunday, March 13, Mrs. Pankhurst is speaking in the Grand Theatre, Lancaster; on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, March 14, 15, and 16, Mrs. Pankhurst will speak at Bradford; and on Tuesday, March 15, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak in the Acton Public Baths (Grand Hall) at 8 p.m.

Special Missions to Women.

In various parts of the country preparations are being made for special missions to women, to be addressed by Mrs. Pankhurst. Most of these will take place during March, April, and May, and reports of the work in connection with them will be found on pages 375 and 376.

The Scottish Exhibition.

Scottish members are looking forward to the great event of April 28, 29, and 30—namely, the Scottish Exhibition and Sale of Work, which will take place on these dates in the Charing Cross Hall, Glasgow. Work parties are being held in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, and elsewhere, and, in addition, vigorous preparations are being made by individual members in many parts of the country. Members and friends are reminded that this Exhibition is to be a show of strength of the movement beyond the Border, and that the help of all who can possibly spare time will be greatly welcomed by the Organiser, Mrs. Drummond, 502, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, and by the Exhibition Secretaries Miss Frances McPhun, 141, Bath Street, Glasgow, and Miss Geddes, 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street, Edinburgh.

To New Speakers.

Members who are desirous of helping the movement by speaking in public, and who feel that they need some preliminary instruction, are invited to join the newly formed Speakers' Class, held by the kindness of the Misses Brackenbury every Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock at 2, New Road, Campden Hill (Notting Hill Gate Station). Miss Rosa Lee, the well-known elocutionist, has very kindly undertaken to give instructions, and the very small fee of 2d. per week is charged for the necessary books and other requisites. Another Speakers' Class, organised by the Marylebone Union, is held every Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 147, Harley Street, W., kindly lent for that purpose by Mrs. Morris.

Join the Union!

The widespread interest aroused in the militant movement throughout the country, first through the General Election and then through the special Missions to Women, is adding daily to the membership of the W.S.P.U. Those who, while interested, have not yet definitely identified themselves with the Union are invited to refer to page 374, on which will be found the terms of membership. Membership forms can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. The entrance fee is 1s. and the annual subscription 10s. or 12s. 6d. according to the rank of the member.

Helping the Cause.

Friends of the movement who wish to bring it before the notice of the public are reminded that no more useful form of propaganda work can be done than by helping to extend the circulation of the woman's newspaper, *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. In London and many country centres *VOTES FOR WOMEN* for the sale and advertisement of the paper are now regular fixtures. For details readers are referred to the reports on pages 375 and 376.

WOMEN'S FIGHT FOR THE VOTE.

By Frederick W. Pethick Lawrence.

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

(Previous articles appeared in our issues of February 11, 25, and March 4.)

What women are asking for.—The demand which women are making is simply and solely that sex shall not of itself be a disqualification for the possession of the Parliamentary franchise. Women suffragists have accordingly drafted a Bill which they desire to see carried into law. It is known as the Women's Enfranchisement Bill, and reads as follows:—

That in all Acts relating to the qualification and registration of voters or persons entitled or claiming to be registered and to vote in the election of Members of Parliament, wherever words occur which import the masculine gender the same shall be held to include women for all purposes connected with and having reference to the right to be registered as voters, and to vote in such elections, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

The effect of the passage of this Bill will be immediately to confer the franchise upon all those women who possess the qualifications which at present entitle men to vote, and subsequently to secure that if any extension be made in the franchise law it shall affect men and women alike. It is estimated that about a million-and-a-quarter women will be immediately enfranchised by it. As there are at present between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 male voters this will mean that the female electorate will be about one-seventh of the whole.

The Meaning of the Parliamentary Vote.—The right to put a cross on a ballot paper which the possession of the Parliamentary vote confers is a symbolic act of citizenship. It is the means recognised by the law whereby the voter exercises his sovereign rights as one of the rulers of the country. Its immediate effect is to enable the voter to influence the selection of the man who is to represent his district in the House of Commons, and through him to control the legislation, taxation, and administration of the country. Though an isolated individual may not attach much importance to his own vote, it makes all the difference whether a whole class of individuals possesses the franchise or is excluded from it. What one single John Smith is unable to do a whole class of John Smiths not only can but will do. As illustrations may be noted the Trades Disputes Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, and Old Age Pensions, which would never have become law if the working class had not been enfranchised.

Why Women Want the Vote.—In the first place, they desire to play their part in the life of the nation and introduce their point of view, so long neglected, into the government of the country. Among the matters decided in Parliament are questions of education, infant mortality, sweated labour, the conditions of women's work, the housing of the poor, the treatment of the poor and of criminals. Women feel deeply on all these questions, and when they are voters candidates of all political parties will find that in order to win their support at the polls they will have to set these questions in the forefront of their programmes. In the second place, women know that the possession of the vote is necessary to safeguard the interests of women. No human being is good enough to be entrusted with absolute power over another human being, and no section or class of a community is good enough to be entrusted with absolute power over another section or class. At present the male electorate controls the making and administering of the laws, and as a result the law is not fair to women, and it is also administered to their disadvantage. Finally, the vote is the hall-mark of citizenship, and confers a status which those who are excluded from it cannot possess.

Chapter IV.—Where the Law is Unjust to Women.

"Women have no grievances under the law. On the contrary, they are particularly favoured. If any real grievances could be proved there might be some show of reason for demanding the Parliamentary vote."

In some such words as these opponents of woman suffrage are accustomed airily to dismiss the whole question of the differential treatment of the sexes before the law. The only flaw in their statement is that it does not rest upon actual fact, but upon a purely imaginary basis which ignorance and prejudice have combined to construct! Instead of being "favoured" by the law and having no "grievances," women are handicapped and treated as inferior at every turn. So many are the disadvantages under which they labour that it is impossible in a short account even to mention them all; a few of the more striking examples must suffice.

As a single woman she is treated differently from the single man. If her parents are wealthy and die intestate, she finds her claims to landed property postponed to those of her male relatives. If she is a working woman, she finds that certain occupations are legally closed to her, and that others are hedged about with restrictions. There is not space here to deal at length with the factory laws, nor to show how, under the guise of "protection," they are often the means of handicapping women in their struggle to earn a livelihood. It is sufficient to notice that while the lowest sweated industries are open to women, many of the better-paid employments are reserved by law exclusively for men.

As Wife and Mother.

It is, however, when she becomes a wife and mother that the principal inequalities of the law come into her life. Those who oppose the granting of the franchise to women are the loudest in their claims that the place of women is in the home, yet it is precisely in the home that the rights of the man are by law entirely superior to those of the woman. The husband has the power to select where the home shall be and how it shall be conducted. In the eyes of the law he is the sole parent* of the child so long as he is alive, and the decision as to the child's upbringing rests entirely with him. Whether the husband be good or bad, the wife is by law entirely subservient to him, and in the event of either party to the marriage being guilty of definite immorality there is a total difference in the treatment accorded to husband and wife. These are the general principles which underlie the position of the married woman, and the case for the reform of the law is not in any way lessened by the fact that many husbands—the great majority—are far better to their wives than the law compels them to be. Because most men are honest we do not on that account neglect to have laws relating to stealing. Laws are made for the bad and not for the good, who are far better than the law.

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Consider the facts relating to the legal position of the wife a little more in detail. When a man and woman of the working class marry they have probably up to that time both been earning an independent livelihood. After marriage it is usual, except in certain cases, to have a division of labour; the husband undertakes the external work and the earning of money wages, and the woman undertakes the internal economy of the home and the care of the children. The husband does not pay the wife wages for her share of the work, but he is supposed to hand over a large part of the money wages which he earns to her for the housekeeping; but, although this is actually the case with the bulk of good husbands, the law does not insist upon this position. The wife has no legal right to any share of the husband's income except in the case of actual desertion; and if, while continuing to live with her, he refuses to pay to her a single penny of his wages, she cannot obtain such payment except by breaking up her home and going into the workhouse. Short of this she and her children can starve, and yet she cannot claim the protection of the law to obtain maintenance from her husband.

Not only so, but even where the husband has paid over to his wife a certain sum of money for housekeeping purposes, and the house has been well kept, and the wife has saved a small sum out of the money, a recent decision in the Law Courts† has pronounced that this money is still the property of the husband, and cannot be claimed by the wife.

Prior to the passing of the Married Women's Property Acts the position was still worse, because the husband could then claim, in addition to his own money, all the money which the wife brought to him as her separate property, or even earned by the exertions of her own labour. These additional injustices were abolished by the Married Women's Property Acts, carried in 1870 and 1882, largely as a result of the last great franchise agitation.

A brief reference is necessary here to the liability of the husband for his wife's debts incurred by her while living with him for necessities ordered at tradesmen's houses, a liability which is not shared by a rich wife for the purchases of her husband. Is not this, it is frequently asked, a proof of how partial the law is to women? The position, however, is not what is generally supposed. The law is not a protection for the wife but for the creditor, who would otherwise be frequently defrauded by collusion between husband and wife. The creditor is entitled to assume (so the law says) that the wife, in ordering goods, is doing so as the agent of her husband. The proof that no special protection for the wife is intended lies in the fact that the husband can evade all responsibility in the matter by announcing beforehand to all tradesmen in the neighbourhood his intention of taking this course.

Not a Parent.

There is a common idea that in the upbringing of the children the father has a right to determine that of the sons and the mother that of the daughters. This idea prevails because it is a practice sometimes agreed upon beforehand by persons of different religious opinions in contracting marriage, but the law does not support any such views. The mother has no more right by law to decide upon the education of her daughters than she has of her sons. If it is a case of vaccination, with regard to which the parent has the right to claim exemption, magistrates have definitely refused to recognise the mother as a parent where the father is still alive. In the Education Bills brought in by the Liberal Government during the Parliament of 1906-9 there were clauses granting to the parent the power to decide upon the kind of religion which the children should be taught. In this case, also, whether the child were son or daughter, the father, if he were alive, was the sole person to be consulted.

At common law the father is entitled against the mother to the custody of the children; and though the Guardianship of Infants Act (1886) modifies this decision in certain cases, nevertheless the father, so long as he lives and is not guilty of misconduct, remains *prima facie* the guardian of his children to the exclusion of the mother. Even after his death she may find her wishes for the future of her children subject to those of a guardian appointed in her husband's will. Further than this, while the widower is by the Act of 1907 admitted to contract a legal marriage with his deceased wife's sister with a view of taking better care of his children, no similar opportunity is given to the widow who wishes to find a father to her children in her deceased husband's brother.

If a man dies intestate his wife is only entitled to a portion of his estate, while if she dies intestate her husband holds her lands for life and has a right to the whole of her personal property.

The divorce laws, as is well known, are unequal between man and woman, for whereas the law grants divorce to a man for the simple misconduct of his wife, a similar behaviour by the husband does not free the woman from the marriage tie. She can only obtain

divorce by proving, in addition, cruelty or desertion; and by a recent decision of the Court, where the woman has been separated from her husband owing to his atrocious behaviour, this separation will not justify her in claiming desertion.

Apart from these cases of differential treatment between men and women there are several laws applying only to women which are in need of radical alteration. Among these is the question of the age of consent, which at present stands at sixteen years, and should certainly be raised. Other unjust laws relate to concealment of birth and infanticide by mothers directly after birth; these questions are not likely to be properly dealt with until women have the Parliamentary vote.

Prospect for the Future.

Inferior as is the position of women to-day before the law, it is liable to become very much worse if certain proposals freely talked about by Cabinet Ministers are translated into active legislative measures. Mr. John Burns said a little while ago—and other Cabinet Ministers have supported his remarks—that it is proposed in the near future to introduce legislation to restrict the labour of women, and particularly that of married women. These proposals, if carried into effect, will strike a direct blow at the economic independence of women, and, while there is no suggestion of providing at the same time any additional rights of maintenance of the wife at the hands of her husband, either for herself or for her children, will seriously cripple her in her duties as mother and housewife.

Many more illustrations might be put forward of the serious disabilities under which women suffer, but enough have been given to show the urgent need for reform—a reform which can only be undertaken by a Parliament responsible to women as well as to men.

The next article will deal with the way in which the laws are administered to the disadvantage of women.

(To be continued.)

* This hint has already been taken by many local councils, who have dismissed a number of the women teachers in their schools on the sole ground of their being married women.

W.S.P.U. MEMBERS' PLEDGE CARD.

Women of all shades of political opinion who are not as yet definitely enrolled as members of the Women's Social and Political Union are invited to sign the members' pledge card, which they can obtain from the offices, 4, Clements Inn, and apply for membership. The pledge is as follows:—

"I endorse the objects and methods of the Women's Social and Political Union, and I hereby undertake not to support the candidate of any political party at Parliamentary elections until women have obtained the Parliamentary vote."

There is an entrance fee of 1s. No definite subscription is fixed, as it is known that all members will give to the full extent of their ability to further the campaign funds of the Union.

THE NEW "MAGYAR" BLOUSE.

The craze of the moment, made in best quality silk crepon or crepe de chine, perfectly cut in the new seamless shape, with Claudine collar and cuffs in soft chiffon or lawn, stitched with colours to match, lined throughout with soft silk, in black, white and all fashionable shades.



21/9

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Famous for over a Century
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* That is if the child is born in wedlock. If the child is born out of wedlock the sole parent is the mother.

† 1907, *Buckley v. Buckley*, 97 *Times Law Report*, 204.

MRS. WARD HOWE—A VETERAN SUFFRAGIST.

By Constance Elizabeth Maud.

"I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue unexercised and sheathed which never sallies forth to meet the adversary, but slinks out of the race where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat." We women of the W.S.P.U. all endorse these words of Milton; let us all join, then, in praise and admiration for that veteran Suffragist who, though well on in her ninety-first year, still keeps her sword unsheathed and bright with exercise, still leaps with the eager enthusiasm of youth into the midst of the fight wherever a lance may be broken in the cause of freedom and justice, still, undaunted by dust and heat, runs foremost in the race for the "immortal garland."

When Mrs. Humphry Ward flung down the glove in a letter to the *Times* about eighteen months ago by stating that she found in America the best womanhood were against the suffrage for their sex, and that this question, which had at one time shown a certain amount of life in the United States, was now, owing to the patriotic (?) spirit of these anti-ladies, practically dead, it was Mrs. Ward Howe, who, it will be remembered, leaped into the arena, and, as she herself expresses it, "grappled" with that letter by sending another to the *Times*. So effective was her counterblast that it acted like a call to arms. The women of America had not realised how their attitude of patience and passivity might in all good faith be misinterpreted by a stranger. This plain setting forth in the *Times* stung and roused them into such new life and energetic action that the testimony of Miss Ethel Arnold, after a tour of literary lectures last winter, was that woman's suffrage, far from being "practically dead," was the most "practically alive" question she had encountered.

The pen which wrote the famous Battle Hymn has been all her life active in service of freedom, justice, and truth, but for many years now the cause nearest to Mrs. Howe's heart has been that of her countrywomen's political freedom, and all the far-reaching effects it brings in its train. It is the stone which must be rolled away before their true resurrection can be accomplished.

The law throughout the United States is very favourable to women, acknowledging and protecting their rights far more than in any European country, but Mrs. Ward Howe is not satisfied with this. When lately asked what was her chief reason for so strongly advocating women's suffrage for all the States, she made answer:—

I regard the vote for women as an integral part of Christianity itself. It is the very essence of right and equity, on which alone sound government can be based.

The Influence of Women Voters.

Of the good results which follow in the wake of the woman's vote, Mrs. Ward Howe sums up a strong evidence in a recent able article in a leading American review.

Taking Colorado as one case in point, she quotes the following testimony of Judge Lindsey, of the Denver Juvenile Court:—

We have in Colorado the most advanced laws of any State in the Union for the care and protection of the home and the children, the very foundation of the Republic. We owe this more to Woman's Suffrage than to any one cause. It does not take any mother from her home duties to spend ten minutes in going to the polls, casting her vote, and returning to her home, but during these ten minutes she wields a power which is doing more to protect that home, and all other homes, than any other power or influence in Colorado.

Again speaking of the influence of women in electing the best men, Judge Lindsey says:—

One of the great advantages from Woman's Suffrage is the fear on the part of the machine politicians to nominate men of immoral character. If women alone had the vote it would result in a class of men in public office whose character for morality, honesty, and courage would be of a much higher order.

With regard to the actual passing of laws, Mrs. Ward Howe tells us that not only in Colorado but also in the other three women suffrage States since women obtained the vote the age of protection for girls has been raised to eighteen. In Idaho and Wyoming the repeal of the laws licensing gambling is also universally ascribed to women. In Massachusetts the Suffragists worked for fifty-five years before they succeeded in getting a law passed making mothers equal guardians of their minor children with the father. In Colorado, when the women were enfranchised the very next Legislature passed such a Bill.

Equal suffrage, declares Mrs. Ward Howe, broadens women's minds and leads them to take a more intelligent interest in public affairs. Questions of public interest are discussed in the home. As the mother, sister, or teacher of young boys, the influence of woman is very great. The more she knows about the obligations of citizenship the better she is able to teach the boys and awaken an intelligent interest in their country's welfare.

Mrs. Ward Howe's interest in the woman's cause grew gradually, and was the outcome first of her participation in the freeing of the slaves. The women of the North had greatly helped to open the door admitting the negro not only to freedom, but to its safeguard, the ballot. Was this door, she asked herself, to be shut in the faces of these same women? During the first two-thirds of her full, beneficent life, Mrs. Ward Howe tells us in her reminiscences written ten years ago, she had looked

to the masculine ideal of character as the only true one:—

"I sought its inspiration," she writes, "and referred my merits and demerits to its judicial verdict. In an unexpected hour a new light came to me, showing me a world of thought and of character quite beyond the limits within which I had hitherto been content to abide. The new domain now made clear to me was that of true womanhood, woman no longer in her ancillary relation to her opposite, man; but in her direct relation to the divine plan and purpose, as a free agent, fully sharing with man every human right and every human responsibility. This discovery was like the addition of a new continent to the map of the world, or of a new testament to the old ordinances."

Mrs. Ward Howe went to her first meeting of women's suffrage only on the assurance of her friend, Colonel Wentworth Higginson, that it would be conducted in a liberal, friendly spirit, without bitterness or extravagance. It was with reluctance she was induced to take a seat on the platform. She was somewhat reassured, however, at finding herself among such distinguished and honoured personal friends as Garrison, Wendell, Phillips, and James Freeman Clarke. Mrs. Lucy Stone was also there, and Mrs. Ward Howe says that, as she looked for the first time into her sweet, womanly face and heard her earnest voice, she realised the absurdity of the silly and senseless misrepresentation which so maligned this noble, great-hearted woman. At her side was the husband who so ably seconded her life-work. Mrs. Ward Howe declares that the arguments to which she then listened came home to her as simple, strong, and convincing.

These champions who had fought so long and valiantly for the slave now turned the searchlight of their intelligence upon the condition of women, and demanded for the mothers of the community the civil rights which had recently been accorded to the negro. They asked for nothing more or nothing less than the impartial justice for which, if for anything, a Republican Government should stand.

When asked to speak in her turn, she could only say, "I am with you." She has been with them ever since, and has never seen any but added reasons for holding to the pledge then given.

In spite of the inevitable antagonism which, like Bunyan's Giant, greets all daring pioneers, the extraordinary enthusiasm and sympathy Mrs. Ward Howe and her co-workers met with in their crusade for women's political freedom led them to believe that the goal was already within sight—a misapprehension perhaps as fortunate as that which led the early Christians daily to expect the reappearance of their Master.

Forty years have gone by, and the goal of women's suffrage is only as yet attained by four out of the thirty-nine States. Year by year women in deputation present their petition to the Senate for the woman's vote. They are not, as in England, arrested and sent to gaol for two or three months in the same division as thieves and drunkards, but are received and accorded the same respect shown to all citizens of the United States; yet year by year hope is deferred and many hearts grow sick. Not, however, that of Mrs. Ward Howe. The spirit which inspired the Battle Hymn during the great slave war between the North and South animates her still. She only sings her Battle Hymn now in another cause, to which precisely the same words may be made to apply:—

BATTLE HYMN.

I. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord,
He is tramping out the wine from where the grapes of wrath are stored,
He hath loosed the fateful lightnings of his terrible swift sword:
His truth is marching on.

II. I have seen Him in the watch-fires of an hundred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps:
His day is marching on.

III. I have read a burning gospel writ in fiery rows of steel:
"As ye deal with My contempters so with you My grace shall deal."
Let the hero born of woman crush the serpent with his heel:
Our God is marching on.

IV. He has sounded up the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He has washed the earth's dull bosom with a high ecstatic heat.
Oh! be swift my soul to answer Him, be jubilant my feet:
Our God is marching on.

V. In the sweetness of the lilies He was borne across the sea,
With a glory in His bosom that shines out on you and me.
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free:
Our God is marching on.

VI. He is coming like the glory of the morning on the wave;
He is wisdom to the mighty, He is succour to the brave;
So the world shall be His footstool and the soul of time His slave:
Our God is marching on.

Mrs. Ward Howe is an optimist. In spite of having lived ninety years in this vale of woe, she is able to write and think of her own life as a "golden river." She has drunk deeply of the cup of sorrow and heart's pain; she has known the bitterness of disappointment in her most cherished hopes; yet neither courage nor hope has failed her, for her eyes have seen the coming of the Lord of Justice, Liberty, and Truth, and she is as sure of that coming as that the sun must follow in the wake of the dawn.

MILITANT METHODS.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

DEAR SIR,—I have just been studying the cartoon in yesterday's "Votes" with admiration for its vivid portrayal of the situation as already set forth by Mrs. Pankhurst and her most able coadjutors; and, if I may presume to do so, I should like in passing to pay a tribute to the marked ability displayed in the conduct of your journal. My purpose, however, in writing is to ask whether a mistake is not being made by your Union in holding this threat of a resumption of the militant methods which have been characteristic of your society, in case the present hardly-beset and much-worried Government should fail within a certain period of time—not, I believe, clearly defined—to bring in a measure for the further enfranchisement of women. It seems to me that it is difficult to conceive of any plan more likely to postpone the achievement of your purpose than to tell the Government that you will give them another chance, put the birch-rod aside, and watch the development of events, but only on the distinct understanding that if they do not behave themselves in this matter in such a way as to satisfy your Union they will find the rod in evidence again. May I ask what self-respecting statesmen would permit himself for one moment to be driven into any course of action by such pressure? Would not the militant spirit of your members be the first to display itself if confronted by such a situation? And does not such an attitude on the part of your Union really render compliance with your demands for the time being practically impossible?

Would it not, I ask, be better to recognise the fact (which is patent to all lookers-on) that your militant methods have proved a complete failure so far as influencing the present electorate in favour of giving votes to women is concerned, and at once to frankly announce their final abandonment? That you have succeeded in calling more direct attention to the subject is undeniable, and that you have gathered round your standard some thousands of voteless recruits, I am free to admit; but this is a very different thing from securing the adherence of those who have to be convinced before there is a chance of your success; the electors must be won, and this you are failing to do; rather—and I say it deliberately, and with somewhat wide observation—you have succeeded in alienating far more voters than you have brought over to your cause. This is a pity: I regret it; and it is still more unfortunate that the glamour which your Union has thrown around the action and totally unnecessary sufferings of the enthusiastic, though misguided, devotees of the cause has prevented the leaders from correctly gauging the results of the militant movement.

May I remind you that during the years of this armed propaganda nothing whatever has been done in Parliament in the desired direction? May I remind you that in the days of the quiet and peaceable workers (whose work you discount) much was accomplished in the enfranchisement of women? They acquired the Municipal Franchise; they became eligible and were elected to seats on Boards of Guardians, School Boards, County Councils; and without any recent legislation, but as the result of good work done long before your Union instituted the tactics which differentiate your Union and the League from the older association, a woman has been placed in one of our civic chairs and invested with the mayoral chain. It is a mistake, is it not, to look back on the toll of the past generation and to say that it was fruitless? It was not fruitless, but fruitful; progress had been made, and further progress was within a measurable distance of achievement. The Parliamentary franchise, on certain lines, would probably have not been withheld much longer; but let me here say that it is highly improbable that such an unrestricted franchise as your Union demands will ever be granted in the lifetime of even your youngest member; the vote will not be given indiscriminately.

May I add a few words about these militant methods? In the first place, they strike the outsider as so utterly unreasonable. I am an advocate of Tariff Reform; over a hundred and fifty of my letters have appeared in various newspapers here and in the North of England; but the present Government still adheres to the present fiscal régime, falsely called "Free Trade." What must I do? Or, dropping the objectionable personal pronoun, let me rather ask, what must the Tariff Reform League do to press forward the great reform? To begin with, how shall they make an effective "protest" against the Government's apathy? What would you say if the leaders were to commence a stirring crusade by breaking the windows of Government buildings? How would it strike you if Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Lord Ridley, Professor Ashley, and Mr. Hewins were to chain themselves to lamp-posts and bellow out, "Tariff Reform! Tariff Reform!" Or, greatly daring, in a frenzy of zeal, suspend themselves from the ladder-arm thereof, calling out with what was intended to be their last breath, "Tariff Reform! Tariff Reform!" And if police-officers, in the discharge of their duty, attempted to cut the would-be suicides down, what would you think of the four above-named fanatics if they began kicking and screaming that they wanted to be martyrs, and that to put obstacles in their way was an "outrage" on their bodies? Well, the "hunger strike" and the objection to the "forcible feeding" rendered necessary, appears to onlookers just as preposterous, and just as unlikely to help forward the cause of Woman's Suffrage as would the fatuous conduct of which I have supposed four reasonable men to be capable. It is, I think, obvious that such conduct would do more to discredit the Tariff Reform movement than all the speeches of the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Winston Churchill.

I leave off where I began by begging your Union to frankly avow their mistake in adopting this lawless and militant programme, and to abjure it for ever. Your leaders have talent enough and to spare to be of infinite service in the great reform they advocate without descending to methods which they themselves heartily dislike, and which are absolutely futile; indeed, worse than useless.—Yours, etc.,

W. DOVE WILLCOX.

Brockholme, Redland Green, Bristol.

(A reply to this letter will be found in the Outlook, page 366.—ED. VOTES FOR WOMEN.)

THE SCOTTISH EXHIBITION.

Glasgow, April 28, 29, and 30.

He was an original man—or perhaps he was only trying to be so—who said the other day, "As a politician I admire your tactics, but I don't like your object!" Sincere or not, his attitude was at least a refreshing change to that of the worthy person, visibly clad in a garment of self-righteousness, who objects to the living Suffrage movement as being "not nice," "unwomanly," "unladylike." These people are the inevitables. They are the lineal descendants of the people who jeered at Icarus for wanting to fly, at Galileo for saying that the world was round, who martyred Joan of Arc for seizing her country from the grasp of a conquering nation, and were horrified at the unwomanliness of Florence Nightingale when she ignored the roughness of camp life in her compassion for the neglect and suffering of the wounded. But there are other people who talk—tentatively—of "unwomanliness." They are the ladies who, when last autumn the Scottish procession and pageant wound along Princes Street—pipes playing, banners flying, graduates' gowns fluttering, little children dancing in the sunshine at the gay sight—looked down in crowds from balconies, waved handkerchiefs and threw flowers. There are so many of them—those ladies in balconies. It is very sweet of them, and picturesque, to throw flowers and smile, but it is time they were beginning to realise that this is not a spectacle at which to look abstractly and approve or disapprove of this item or that. It is time they came down from their balconies and joined the procession. When they have done this, and have come into touch with the real spirit of the movement, they will find that it is built on a very rare and precious foundation—that of *practical ideals*—and that its aim, far from being to take away the better attributes of woman, is, by the removing of restrictions which debase and the relieving of poverty which crushes, to create for her opportunities which she has never had of realising her womanhood in the truest and best sense.

And what has all this to do with the Scottish Exhibition? It has everything to do with it. It is the reason for it. And it means that unless you are unfortunate enough to belong to the ranks of inevitable scoffers, who have hung on to the skirts of evolution since the world began, you must seize this opportunity of doing your share in this work. Do it by giving your time or your money, your ideas or your moral support, wherever you go. Come to this Exhibition to work or buy, and bring your friends. Money is wanted because the more money we have the sooner this fight will be ended. And the sooner the fight is ended the sooner can women get to their "womanly" work of sweeping out those corners of the world which we find at present so dusty.

M. S. N.

Amongst the arrangements being made to further the Scottish Exhibition in the Charing Cross Halls in April are the following:—

A Dance.

This will take place in the Windsor Hotel, Glasgow, on March 16. An influential committee has been formed, who are arranging that everything shall be done to ensure a thoroughly enjoyable evening. Tickets, the number of which is limited to about 250, may be had at the Exhibition Offices, 141, Bath Street, price 6s.

A Whist Drive

has kindly been arranged by Dr. Dorothea Chalmers Smith for March 23. Tickets, 2s. 6d., to be had at the Exhibition Offices.

A Jumble Sale.

This will be held in Govan on April 15 and 16. All members are invited to send old clothes, furniture, kitchen utensils, etc. Everything is acceptable. Glasgow members who intend to contribute are requested to intimate the fact at the offices (141, Bath Street), and a cart will be sent round to the various houses to collect the goods.

Literary Competitions.

Postcards have been printed with the following question:—"Name the six best drawn female characters in English and Scotch prose fiction in the nineteenth century in order of merit." Postcards may be had at the offices. Entrance fee, 6d. Prizes, value 15s. and 5s. A large sum might be realised

by this competition if members would each undertake to dispose of half a dozen or a dozen postcards amongst their friends.

Blouse-Making Competition.

A prize will be given for the prettiest and best made blouse, materials not to cost more than 2s. 6d. All blouses to go to the Exhibition.

Millinery Stall.

Mrs. Macdonald, of London, who is convenor at this stall, has already obtained promises from many of the best known London and Parisian hat shops to supply her stall with a hat as an advertisement—all proceeds to go to the Exhibition Fund. Members could help this stall by obtaining hats in this way from the firm they are in the habit of dealing with. Miss Janie Allen has obtained a promise of millinery from Mrs. McHardy, Sauchiehall Street. A conspicuous place will be given to each article obtained in this way, and a ticket will be attached with the name of the firm presenting it.

Produce Stall.

The Produce Stall will be a picturesque feature of the Exhibition. It will represent a cottage, and those in charge will wear mob caps, print dresses, and white aprons. Mrs. Gillies, of Berwick, is secretary of the stall.

The Land of Cakes.

Mrs. Fraser Smith appeals for donations to the cake and sweet stall. Almost every woman has some speciality in the making of which she excels. Already Suffragette toffees has been promised; also Franchise cakes, iced and decorated in the colours. Both of these are new and original and as good as their names. Home-made marmalade, Scotch buns, and shortbread have also been promised. Notices of competitions in scones and cake baking will be announced later on.

How to Help.

The following suggestions might be useful to those willing to help in the tea-room:—

1. Ask friends for contributions of food-stuffs suitable for use during the bazaar.
2. Tell friends about the china, the exact price of which will be given later on.
3. Put the organisers in touch with firms likely to give donations.

Any of the following gifts would be most acceptable:—Hams, double or single cream, butter, eggs, bread, and cakes.

Exhibition Secretary, Glasgow: Miss Frances McPhun.
Exhibition Offices for Glasgow: 141, Bath Street, Glasgow.
Edinburgh Secretary: Miss Giddes, 2, Melville Place, Queensferry Street.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

On February 17 the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women in New York passed the following resolution:—

WHEREAS the full and unrestricted political equality of woman is an indispensable condition for the further progress of civilisation and for the higher development of the human race, and

WHEREAS the movement toward political equality for women is a great human and moral movement, transcending all boundaries of class, condition, and country, and

WHEREAS the women of England, in their unprecedented efforts to secure political freedom, have been subjected to cruel and unusual punishments, and even to physical torture and violence such as has never before been inflicted upon political prisoners in any civilised country, having had their demand for the vote answered by imprisonment as common criminals, by the dark, foul punishment cell, by handcuffs, assaults with hose-pipe, and the ignominy of forced feeding; and

WHEREAS the attainment of the Parliamentary franchise by the women of Great Britain will give an enormous impetus to the women's movement in all countries, therefore be it

RESOLVED that we express our strong and steadfast sympathy and admiration for the wonderful campaign carried on by the women of Great Britain, and that we rejoice in the share that our countrywoman, Miss Alice Paul, has been privileged to take in this warfare for freedom, and commend her bravery, skill, and tenacity in protesting against the denial of justice to women by the British Cabinet.

(Signed) ELIZABETH ELLSWORTH COOK,
Acting President.
FLORENCE RANK,
Executive Secretary.

FIGHTING THE GOVERNMENT.

DERBYSHIRE (ILKESTON).

RESULT.

Colonel J. M. B. Seely (L.) 10,304
R. Fitzherbert Wright (U.) 5,871

Maj. 3,333

The figures at the General Election in January were:—
Sir W. Foster (L.), 10,639; F. St. J. Morrow (U.), 6,438
Lab. M.P., 4,900.

Ilkeston election is over, and the Liberal candidate, Colonel Seely, who is Under-Secretary for the Colonies, has been returned by a majority of nearly 900 less than that obtained two months ago by Sir Walter Foster, who had not the advantage of being a member of the Government. To the work of Mrs. Pankhurst and her supporters was due this great reduction where an increased majority might have been expected, and this the local Unionists admitted. All the papers noted the work of the women, although they endeavoured to minimise it. It was easy, however, to draw one's own conclusions from the reports. In one paper an account of Colonel Seely's meetings occupied eight inches, and were described as "enthusiastic and most cordial." Below, a space of one inch was given to the following paragraph:—

At the Co-operative Hall, Langley Mill, last night, a Suffragist meeting was held. The attendance was so great that an overflow meeting was held in the street, and addressed by Miss Ayton. In the hall Miss Douglas Smith presided, and Mrs. Pankhurst spoke at considerable length. Later Mrs. Pankhurst addressed a large gathering at Commonsides School, Heanor.

As at so many other places, in a day or two the attitude of the people changed; at first curious and perhaps inclined to jeer, they showed the greatest respect and honour as soon as they had learnt from the speakers the true meaning of militant Suffragism.

On Wednesday, March 2, Mrs. Pankhurst (Miss Strangways in the chair) spoke to one of the biggest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the People's Hall, Long Eaton, as well as to large audiences at Heanor, Langley Mill, and Ilkeston. On Friday and Saturday Miss Christabel Pankhurst spoke at the theatres in Long Eaton and Ilkeston, the two biggest towns. On being asked to go to Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting, a Liberal woman refused, saying, "No, to go is to be converted." Although the election lasted so short a time, the Suffragettes raised the question of Votes for Women to a burning state of popularity all over the constituency. Everyone talked about it; no other question seemed worth arguing about by the electors. In every street, shop, and train men and women argued about the "pros and cons" of Votes for Women. Had the contest lasted longer, there is no doubt the Liberals would have been out.

A special word of thanks is due to the Misses Hooper, Miss Levays, Miss Walker, and Miss Valentine, of Derby, and Miss Gill, Dr. Fairfield, Miss Burgis, and the Misses Dalley, and Mrs. Bullock (Nottingham), who helped so splendidly in the various centres each evening, despite the fact that they were all busily engaged at their various occupations during the day. This voluntary help from these members was greatly appreciated by the organisers and workers of this by-election. The work during the six days was simply terrific—meetings were held in all centres, breakfast-hour meetings, dinner-hour meetings, women's afternoon meetings, evening meetings, one continuous stream of meetings, the motor dashing round to all the centres and dropping and picking up workers and speakers all day long. Large numbers of new members were made, and the White House, so kindly lent by Miss Lewis to the workers, was a centre of happy activity. The women listened to the message of the W.S.P.U., and took it to heart, and in their turn they influenced their men-folk. "My husband," said one of them, "says there is something to be learnt from these women." One man, asked for his vote, replied, "You are asking a lot of us, Miss, but I think I'll do it. I can't stand you ladies going to prison." Men from workshops and girls from factories crowded round to shake hands with the speakers. The men at one meeting who listened to Mrs. Pankhurst with deep attention said they had never had such a gathering.

"We hope," says a devoted worker in the town, "to sell Votes in the market place, and obey Mrs. Lawrence's command to swell the membership, so that when the Vote is won we shall be ready for educational work and much that will follow on the present fighting time. We remember as if written in letters of gold her last words here: 'Are we not stewards of womanhood?'"

No Contest at Reading.

As soon as the by-election at Reading was announced, the W.S.P.U. made all preparations for a contest. It is, however, now announced that Mr. Rufus Isaacs, the Government candidate, will not be opposed. Should a contest take place in Mid-Glamorgan the W.S.P.U. will immediately open an anti-Government campaign.

SELLING THE PAPER.

Although the sellers of VOTES FOR WOMEN are now to be found in every district of London, there is always room for more help; the public are so ready to hear about the movement that copies can be sold easily enough. The more sellers there are the wider will the news of the movement spread. Through street selling the paper goes into numbers of new homes, and its influence becomes ever greater and greater. Moreover, at her pitch the seller has continual opportunities of explaining matters personally to passers-by who do not yet understand.

Every organiser, Mrs. Cameron Swan suggested in her speech at the Queen's Hall, should do actual paper-selling herself. In this way she gets into touch with far more people than would otherwise be possible; in fact, selling the paper is a very important part of propaganda work in every district. A street seller is always ready with an answer to the many questions that are put to her. "Will you buy a paper?" Mrs. Swan said to one woman, who replied, "No, it does not interest me." Quickly turning the back of the paper with a well-known drapery advertisement, Mrs. Swan asked, "Well, perhaps this interests you?" This led to conversation and a better understanding.



A NEW VOTES FOR WOMEN HOLDER.
(N.W. London Union.)

She made an appeal to organisers to call for the services of young people who were not so much interested in the academic side of the movement, but were anxious to "do things." Nothing brought a Suffragette into more direct contact with the public and gave greater chances for profitable work than the cry, "Buy my paper. A penny for truth and only the truth."

The sellers at the various London pitches continue to do splendidly, but more help is needed. Even a spare hour or two will be gratefully accepted to relieve some of those who stand in all weathers doing more than their share of the work. The North-West London Union has started two pitches in addition to the regular shop sales, and therefore hopes to establish a record. It also uses a new VOTES FOR WOMEN holder, which is much more convenient than holding a bundle of papers in the hand, and at the same time forms a splendid and effective poster. Our illustration shows one of the members of this Union selling in the new style. Other sellers may like to adopt this idea.

QUEEN'S HALL MEETING.

At the Queen's Hall meeting on Monday last Miss Decima Moore delighted the audience with a little speech dwelling on the comradeship of the suffrage movement, and with her beautiful recitations of the suffrage poem by Miss Auld, which appeared in this paper some time ago, and of "Women This and Women That." Miss Pankhurst explained the present truce, which would only become a lasting peace if women got the vote, but the women were prepared for the ultimate resumption of militant methods if they were necessary. Mr. Pethick Lawrence dealt concisely with some of the objections urged by people who did not understand, showing that pressure was necessary in order to get things done, and, in the absence of the pressure of a vote, other methods had to be adopted. He also described various reforms that had already been conceded as a result of the militant suffrage agitation.



AWARDED SILVER GILT MEDAL
Royal Horticultural Society, 1909.
Made from clean, sound, wholesome fruit and nuts. A food of the highest value for young and old. Delicious as a sweetmeat or for sweet sandwiches. Wonderfully sustaining. A boon to Cyclists or Tourists on account of its concentrated nutriment.

Sold in Packets, 1d. and 4d. each.

Messrs. B. Shearn & Son, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Gentlemen,—Kindly repeat my last order for three dozen Frunut. I have taken one packet every morning during the last month, and have pleasure in saying I have never experienced such perfect fitness and general good health before in my life.
(Signed) William F. Medlock.

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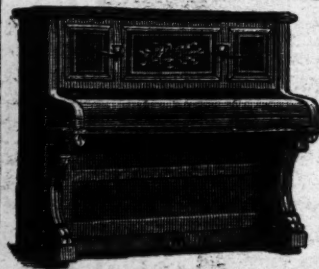
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BOOK OF THE WEEK.

London.

"London Pride and London Shame" (P. S. King and Co. Price 6s. net) the author calls this book, but the conclusion to be gathered from a cursory reading of these essays is that London's pride is in the past, in the history associated with Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, and Greenwich Hospital, and London's shame is in its condition to-day as described in the chapters dealing with the poverty, misery, and squalor of our slum life. In Chapter XIII, headed "The Crèche," the author points out that many poor mothers cannot look after their own children because they must work hard all day to earn a bare living, and the children, therefore, unless they are cared for by benevolent agencies, are neglected, ill-fed, and die in large numbers. He says: "The survivors are often enfeebled for life—such is the Imperial race in its cradle." In the next chapter, he throws a new light on the vexed question of the free-feeding of school children. Instead of leading to pauperism he relates that in one school in a poor quarter the teachers reported that there was no difficulty whatever in deciding who was to be fed. As soon as there was food in their homes the boys voluntarily refused the school meal. In another chapter the author describes his visit with a medical student to maternity cases in the slums. A terrible picture is given of the patient and hopeless sufferings of women. Leaving the hovels of the poor, he sees the sun shining on the cross of St. Paul's.

"Here is the splendid semblance of our London; and the golden cross that flames on the tip-top of the vested dome looks far and wide over the vast plain of dusky roofs; where, out of sight, busy, irresistible, pitiless, the Wheel ever turns and turns, flinging wider and wider the tainted circles of ignoble life; multiplying, hour by hour, the number of the foredoomed children of the poor. There, in the immitigable law of reproduction, lies the central factor of the problem, blink it as you may."

Again the author says:—

"Words are only words. Nothing save the sight of the eyes will completely and searingly convince. No arguments will avail so long as good people decline to use their senses. But so soon as they see, all arguments will be superfluous. For they will see the shame of England. And there will be no more talk. There will be something done. It is time, God knows."

In his preface he asks for less theory, fewer societies, and gives us the one solution that if each individual did his duty there would be no social problem.

The author does not emphasise the fact that woman is asking for the right to do her civic duty in helping to solve these problems, but it is clear that he recognises that woman suffrage would play a large part in the remedying of social conditions. The chapters of the greatest interest to the readers of this paper are those headed "Free Speech" and "Woman Suffrage." In the former he gives an account of a Cabinet Minister's meeting, when a simple question by a woman was followed by uproar and

"some six stewards were hauling her out of the hall, while the orator on the platform bellowed to the people to look his way. 'She's out,' he said, and went on where he left off. More megaphone, then another interruption. A man had risen and had put a simple question. In a moment a dozen stewards were on him. He was hauled, dragged, pushed, and beaten out of the hall, hurled along the corridor by six men, two on each arm, two on each leg, one pulling his hair, and another catching and tearing as he could. Now up, now down, breathless, strangling, and torn, he was shot through the door and thrown down the steps into the arms of friendly policemen."

After commenting on the Minister's coarse jokes, the author explains that he is scrupulous to set down exactly what occurred in a so-called public meeting, organised by politicians and regulated by hired stewards. He says:—

"Observe: there was no question of disturbance. Those, whether men or women, who interrupted the speaker, were not requested to be quiet, or wait until he had concluded, or to leave the hall. They were simply seized—in the case of the man, badly mauled—and flung out, while the orator of the evening permitted himself to use a licence for which he would be caned in decent society. But 'free speech' is doubtless the peculiar privilege of Britons."

The chapter on Woman Suffrage deals with the deputations outside the Houses of Parliament. The author says: "Outside a lady, scarfed in white, green, and purple, was selling the Suffrage newspaper, hawking papers in the gutter, like any ragged little newsboy, perfectly cheerful, self-possessed, and dignified." He has been present at a meeting at Caxton Hall. "The women, packed together in the stifling heat, hearken with a fervid determination to the girl on the platform, who talks to them, steadily, evenly, logically, in her youthful treble. She is dressed in a straight gown of brown holland, and she is thin to emaciation, save for her rosy childish face, the brown hair twisted a-top."

What is going to happen next? Whatever it may be, says the slight, passionate figure on the platform, it will be the fault of the Prime Minister. Let us all remember that. When a Prime Minister is hated as this man is hated, it is time he took counsel with himself. Meantime in the House of Commons "they are discussing an Old Age Pension Bill, upon whose provisions

the women who keep the home are not consulted. Somewhere in a committee room honourable members are debating whether a woman should be sent to prison for giving a spoonful of liquor to a child or not. It is of these things that the women are telling the people," and the sequel, he says, is that "between twenty or thirty women went to prison. They had shown the country what they meant. Just that." Suffragettes will appreciate, too, the description of the House of Commons as "a row of solid, opulent gentlemen, who, by virtue of indomitable tenacity, perpetual manoeuvring, a pleasing style of address, charming manners, and what is called influence, have won their way to the seats of the mighty." He points out, as has been done so often in this paper, that the Cabinet is the "picked team." "The rest, with one or two inconsiderable exceptions, do what they are told, which is chiefly nothing."

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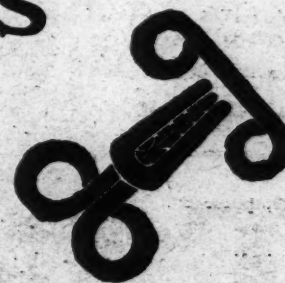
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THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

How the Woman Got Her Vote.

[With apologies to the Just-So Stories.]

This, Best Beloved, is a tale—a sad and sorrowful tale—of the most recent days. It took place, and became, and was, long after men had ceased to live in a Neolithic Cave and had moved into a Highly Civilised Desirable Residence—with all Modern Improvements (hot and cold water) called a Suburban Villa.

Things went on nicely, very nicely, indeed, in the Suburban Villa (you must not forget it had hot and cold water) till one evening home came the Man in a very good temper, an extra, egregiously, beautifully bright good temper. This was unusual. The Woman met him upon the doorstep of the Suburban Villa. This was usual.

"Why, Man," she asked (for she was of 'satiabie curiosity, then as always, Best Beloved), "are you in such an unusual beautifully bright good temper?"

The Man did not usually answer questions due to 'satiabie curiosity, but this evening on account of his unusual beautiful good temper he replied, "Many things have happened, and many more things will happen, for I have got a new and wonderful thing to play with, stranger and better than anything I have had before, and it is called a Vote."

"That all sounds very wonderful," said the Woman, "but where do I come in? May I not have a Vote too?"

"By no means, and not at all," said the Man, getting righteously indignant. "By no means, and not at all. This is to be a 'clusively Man's Vote. There are many reasons why you shouldn't have a Vote to play with; you'll find them all in the 'Daily Mail Year Book.' Besides you have many things; you have Chocolates and Gossip, and Mixed Hockey, and the Privilege of looking after me. You may not have a Vote, now nor ever at all." And the Man put on his no-more-to-be-said-upon-the-subject-manner.

That was the first attempt the Woman made to get her Vote, and you see it failed, but being of infinite 'stuteness as well as 'satiabie curiosity she said no more for many days. All the time, however, she was planning and thinking out and devising Magics. Now, one evening she made the Man a more-than-excellent-good-dinner, and put him in a more-than-beautifully-bright-good-temper, and made him perfectly happy, and said, smiling in her most 'scrutinately winning way,

"You have played much with your Vote, O Man. But where do I come in? May I not too have a Vote?"

Then the Man forgot all about his more-than-excellent-dinner and his more-than-beautifully-bright-good-temper, and said many things. And the Woman ceased to smile in her 'scrutinately winning way, and for a period there was warfare. And one morning when the Man came down for Breakfast in the front dining-room of the Suburban Villa (remember the hot and cold water) the Woman was nowhere to be found, and the fire was not lit, and there was no nice Breakfast ready.

"Never mind," said the Man, "I can do all these things myself." And he proceeded to light the fire, but it would not burn, and he dirtied his hands and burnt his fingers. Well, Best Beloved, that morning he got a 'stremely cold breakfast instead of nice posched eggs and nice buttered toast and more than nice hot coffee. More than once he almost said he wished the Woman would come back, but just stopped in time, for that would never have done. After breakfast (it wasn't a real breakfast though) he discovered that a button had come off his coat in stooping to light the fire.

"Never mind," said the Man, "I can easily fix that myself." And he got needle and thread. But it took him a long time to thread the needle, and when that was done he stuck it many times into his fingers, and the button was never sewn on. More than once he almost said he wished the Woman would come back, and he only just stopped himself in time.

Well, for many days the Man lived by himself, and tried to do all things for himself, and had a 'cessively bad, and uncomfortable, and worrying time of it, so that he had scarcely time to give to his Vote. He did manage to get the fire alight, and many times he just stopped himself in time from saying he wished the Woman would come back. That would never have done. One day a Dreadful, Horrible Thought struck him. How was he to get the spring clearing done? And before he could stop himself he said out aloud,

"I wish the Woman would come back."

That evening he walked the Woman, through the Front Door of the Desirable Suburban Villa (with hot and cold) dressed in the garb of a militant Suffragette. (You'll find out all about that in the Daily Papers).

She smiled in her 'scrutinately winning way (she was of infinite 'stuteness, remember).

"Give me the Vote," she said, quite curtly.

And the Man gave it without a word.

That is all, Beloved.

(Quoted from a boys' school magazine, *Coleraine, Co. Down*.)



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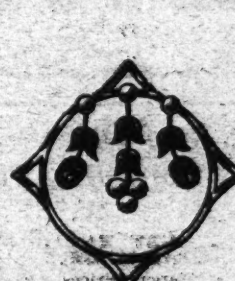
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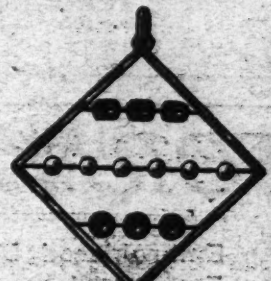
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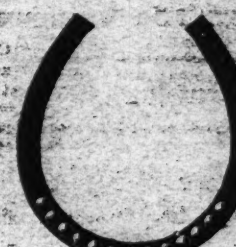
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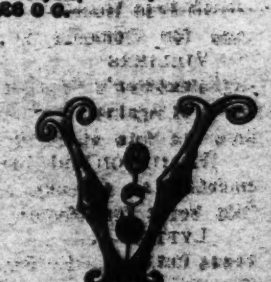
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The Women's Social and Political Union are NOT asking for a vote for every woman, but simply that sex shall cease to be a disqualification for the franchise.

At present men who pay rates and taxes, who are owners, occupiers, lodgers, or have the service or university franchise, possess the Parliamentary vote. The Women's Social and Political Union claim that women who fulfil the same conditions shall also enjoy the franchise.

It is estimated that when this claim has been conceded about a million and a quarter women will possess the vote in addition to the seven and a half million men who are at present enfranchised.

The Women's Social and Political Union claim that a simple measure, giving the vote to women on these terms, shall be passed immediately.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

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FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1910.

THE TRUCE.

The members of the Women's Social and Political Union believe that revolution is the right, even the duty, of those who labouring under political subjection, find that peaceful measures do not avail to sweep that subjection away. They know that militant methods have revived the Woman Suffrage movement, and though these methods are at present in abeyance, they are prepared again to resort to them in future if the Government continue to oppose the enfranchisement of women. Our views upon this matter have during the past few days received very significant confirmation.

There has come to this country Enver Bey, one of the leaders of the Turkish revolution, a man who, by the use of militant methods, brought about the political enfranchisement of his countrymen. Has this law-breaker, this doer of violent deeds, been scorned by those people who denounce and condemn the imprisonment of British women for seeking, by means infinitely less violent than his, the same rights of self-government? On the contrary, Enver Bey has been welcomed, feasted, and honoured, and a Cabinet Minister, Mr. Herbert Samuel, has paid him high compliments. Has this law-breaker, this doer of violent deeds, been scorned by those people who denounce and condemn the imprisonment of British women for seeking, by means infinitely less violent than his, the same rights of self-government? On the contrary, Enver Bey has been welcomed, feasted, and honoured, and a Cabinet Minister, Mr. Herbert Samuel, has paid him high compliments. Has this law-breaker, this doer of violent deeds, been scorned by those people who denounce and condemn the imprisonment of British women for seeking, by means infinitely less violent than his, the same rights of self-government? On the contrary, Enver Bey has been welcomed, feasted, and honoured, and a Cabinet Minister, Mr. Herbert Samuel, has paid him high compliments.

Everything which Mr. Samuel said of Enver Bey and his compatriots could be said with equal truth of the Suffragettes, but while members of the Liberal Government offer sympathy and admiration to the fighters for freedom in other lands, they have nothing but repression and coercion to offer to their own countrywomen in response to the demand for political liberty.

The Prussian franchise demonstration, which was another act of defiance against law and order done by those denied the right to vote, has also won sympathy and approval in Britain. The description of this demonstration would apply with substantial accuracy to many of the demonstrations held in Parliament Square by the Women's Social and Political Union. Thus the Prussian advocates of an enlarged franchise assembled in thousands at Treptow Park, although the police had forbidden them to do so. Moreover, so we read in the newspapers, some of the boldest demonstrators ventured to unfurl their revolutionary ensign on the very steps of the Reichstag building, and one daring spirit made a speech from that eminence. The Prussian police attacked the demonstrators, and scenes of disorder ensued. The sympathy of the British Press, instead of being with the authorities, as it so often is where Suffragette demonstrations at Westminster are concerned, is with the Prussian agitators, and the *Daily Chronicle* account of the demonstration contains the statement that "the whole proceedings of the police were ludicrously exaggerated, and they have done more to promote the popular cause than had they allowed the demonstration to take place."

Even the *Times* speaks indulgently of the action of the Prussian demonstrators, asserting that they have "scored off" the authorities and made them ridiculous, and contenting itself by saying as a mild and indulgent rebuke for the unlawful demonstration, that "prudence should induce them to rest content with that result." It is seldom wise to afford an armed force, who claim to have the letter of the law, and the sympathy of influential quarters upon their side, a pretext for recourse to violent repression. How different this kindly comment from the abuse and vituperation cast upon the women of this country for taking political action of a similar kind! For the Suffrage demonstrations organised by the Women's Social and Political Union outside St. Stephen's have differed hardly at all from last Sunday's demonstration in Prussia—they have, that is to say, simply been demonstrations prohibited by the authorities.

The question of militant methods has also come under review in connection with the House of Lords controversy. Those Liberals and others who claim that the Prime Minister is entitled to advise the Sovereign to create peers for the purpose of overcoming the opposition of the Upper House to the Government's Veto proposals have pointed, in support of their view, to the precedent of 1832, when Lord Grey tendered such advice to William IV. It is objected by those who dislike the adoption of this plan, that there is no real parallel between the conditions in 1832 and the conditions at the present time. The state of affairs to-day is, they say, very different from the state of affairs in 1832; and that difference consists, they assert, in the fact that there exists no militant and revolutionary movement in support of Mr. Asquith's demands. As the *Times* puts it: "The present case is totally different from the Reform Bill crisis. That was a measure for the enfranchisement of a large section of the population. It had been long before the country had been thoroughly discussed, and was passionately demanded. The House of Lords was refusing the right of voting to the people, in face of the most clearly and repeatedly expressed demand, backed by popular risings. . . . To talk as if the conditions were parallel, and there would be revolution if the House of Lords is not summarily deprived of the Veto, is nonsense." Here, then, we have a clear admission on the part of the very newspaper which has so often railed against the tactics of the Suffragettes, that militant action constitutes a reason why concession should be made to a popular demand.

Lord Hugh Cecil shares this point of view, for he gave expression to it in his recent speech in the House of Commons, and in the course of a letter to the *Times* he writes:—"No one, of course, is ignorant of the notorious fact that Lord Grey and Lord Althorp became converted to the expediency of advising the threat of the creation of peers to overcome the resistance of the House of Lords. . . . But they regretted such a creation as essentially a revolutionary expedient, only to be preferred to encountering a more violent and a more extensive resolution. . . . No one who has looked into the history of 1831 will dispute that the country was in its closing months in imminent danger of revolutionary violence. Terrible riots had actually taken place; the most formidable revolutionary societies existed, nor was popular excitement confined to the poorest class. Almost the whole of the middle classes and a very large part of the upper classes were affected. In such a situation there was actually no alternative possible except to pass the Reform Bill, or to use force on an extensive scale, and with a doubtful result." Here we have, in the plainest possible language, a statement that those in power have been, and can be moved by the use of militant methods. It is the knowledge of this which has caused the Women's Social and Political Union to adopt these methods during the past four years. A pause in militancy has now been decided upon, in the hope that enough militant work has been done already, in the hope also that during this period of peace better counsels may prevail, and the Government may decide to offer to carry a measure of women's enfranchisement. But if the Government refuse to take this opportunity of settling the question on terms honourable to themselves, to women, and to the nation as a whole, then the women of the country must, and will, as men have done before them, win their enfranchisement from the Government of the day by methods of protest and of revolution.

Christabel Pankhurst.

"THE YEAR'S AT THE SPRING!"

Read the story of our campaign throughout the country. Read it with imagination. See, behind the few lines allotted to each centre of activity, the enterprise, the energy, the achievement. Realise the simultaneous growth that is going on all over the country. See how the organisation of the Women's Social and Political Union is spreading from district to district, and how East, West, North, and South are being linked up by an ever closer chain. Feel the pulse of life that throbs at the heart and through every part of this Union—and rejoice that in the cycle of the Woman's Movement, as in the cycle of our hemisphere, "the year's at the Spring."

During the last few months the Editors of this paper and the leaders and speakers of the Union have been travelling up and down the country, visiting the East and West of Scotland and every part of England.

Everywhere they find the same spirit of unity, joy, and hope, everywhere the same glad co-operation, everywhere the same evidences of work and fruition. What is the reason of this new spirit of confidence which seems to make effort so easy? Devotion, enthusiasm, dauntless determination there has always been. But now something else is added. It is the new consciousness of exercised power.

Faith is a great force, one of the greatest forces in the world. But there is no faith so strong that it cannot be stimulated by sight. To see the promised land from the mountain top is a joy worth living for. But there is an even greater satisfaction in setting foot across the border, and in going forward to take possession of it. For four years we hoped, we believed with absolute certainty that our great cause of freedom would be won. We were determined to win it. But our actual achievement in turning the balance of power in many constituencies during the late General Election has given us a new confidence in the power of our own right arm.

The present political situation is an extraordinary demonstration of the success of the policy which we expounded, adopted, and pursued through the years of stress, when we dared to attack "the strongest Government of modern times."

Our critics and opponents were never tired of attempting to prove to us the foolishness of our determination to build up an independent Woman's party. "If you detach women from the Liberal party and also from the Conservative party," they cried, "in order to build up an independent organisation, you will lose your influence with both parties, and will find yourselves a negligible quantity in the political world."

An ounce of fact is worth a pound of logic to the average mind. We point to the present position of the Irish party as an ocular demonstration of the effectiveness of the policy of independence. To-day a small Irish vote dominates the political situation in the House of Commons, and the Irish vote in many English and Scottish constituencies is a determining factor which has to be considered very seriously at a time like the present, when every by-election is important, by Liberal and Conservative candidates seeking re-election.

As long as the Irish party were influenced by the issues that divide Tories and Liberals they were a negligible quantity in the political world. Party issues dominated every election and every Parliament. The needs of Ireland dominated nothing at that time but the hearts of Ireland's political martyrs. To-day the demands of the independent Irish party dominate the whole political field. That is the object lesson by which the average mind is now being educated. Unmistakably does the political situation demonstrate the political truth which the militant suffragists have learnt for themselves, and have endeavoured to teach to women. For this same political truth applies to the Woman's Movement, even though women do not possess all the political advantages which the Irish enjoy.

So long as women continued to attach themselves to men's political parties, the question of Votes for Women was patronised, played with, but practically ignored. Now that the Woman's Movement has become an independent force at elections, and is able, despite the fact that women are voteless, to turn votes against the Government, it has to be considered, and it is considered (in spite of all pretence to the contrary) by party agents, as one of the factors in the political game.

At the last General Election the Women's Social and Political Union took the field in about forty con-

stituencies with an organised anti-Government campaign. In eighteen of those constituencies the Liberal was ousted from the seat previously held by his party. In many other constituencies, even where a specially organised campaign was not carried on, the Liberals lost seats by narrow majorities, due to the exposure of their illiberal treatment of women. Thus the Government opposition to Votes for Women cost them some thirty seats in the new House of Commons; this loss, worth sixty to them on a division, has made them dependent on the Irish vote. The Government has reason to regret its obstinacy with regard to a demand which they could have met without loss of principle or prestige.

The Women's Social and Political Union has tested its strength, and now knows its own power. This is the secret of that gay spirit of confidence, of that putting forth of energy which is being manifested in every centre of its organisation.

For another General Election is expected in June. With right goodwill all are setting themselves to the task that is to be accomplished before then. We must extend our scope, increase our strength, multiply our numbers, build up our organisation, stimulate the circulation of our paper, develop our speakers, train our workers as quickly as we can, in order that we may be in a position to exercise yet more influence at the coming election.

We have to go on growing. For, as we grow, the desire to make reasonable terms with us, and get rid of our opposition, will grow in the minds of party agents.

In this enterprise every member feels that she must take a special and individual share. That accounts for the bustle and activity that makes every office, every shop that we now possess at the various centres hum like a hive of bees.

The task before us at the moment is two-fold: We have to touch the reason and the conscience of all serious women who are not yet awakened to the immediate and paramount need of women's emancipation. We have to induce in Liberal and Conservative women the conviction that for the sake of an infinitely wider and more fundamental issue they must put aside all party questions. We call upon them to unite, without distinction of party, and to enrol themselves in the woman's army, to strive for the freedom and honour of their sex in the same way that men have united and have striven for the freedom and honour of their nationality.

Enrolment of new recruits, gathering in pledged members by the score day by day from every town and village—that is our first task. To turn every member into a speaker or a teacher or a missionary is the second great task. Ours is a living and active, not a passive and inert membership. "Conviction, were it never so excellent, is worthless till it converts itself into conduct."

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

HOW TO BECOME A SPEAKER.

Those women who are anxious to help the cause of women's political enfranchisement by speaking at meetings are reminded of the new Speakers' Class, which takes place by the kindness of the Misses Brackenbury, who have lent their studio, every Saturday afternoon at 4 p.m., at 2, New Road, Campden Hill (Notting Hill Gate Station). The second meeting, last Saturday, was even a greater success than the first, and the class promises to become exceedingly popular and to add new speakers to the ranks of those already so well known. Not only is it deeply interesting, but it is doing excellent educational work both for the Suffrage movement and for the art of public speaking. On Saturday over seventy were present, of whom twenty took part. Miss Rosa Leo, the well-known elocutionist, who has kindly undertaken to act as coach, gave the class some very valuable hints on voice production, deportment, etc., afterwards criticising each speaker, and distributing praise and blame. Three-minute speeches were made on subjects written on slips of paper passed round the room, and, considering the somewhat difficult nature of this task, the speakers acquitted themselves very well, giving great promise of future excellence. Miss G. Brackenbury was assisted by Miss Wallace Dunlop, known throughout the movement as the initiator of the hunger-strike. In order to cover the expense of necessary reference books, etc., the small admission fee of 2d. is charged each week. A number of books have also been presented by friends of the Union. These are of great value, and contain much indispensable matter for Suffrage speeches. The sum of 12s. 6d. was collected. Members are invited to join to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at 4 p.m., and they are reminded that only those who are members of the W.S.P.U. are admitted. They are heartily invited to take advantage of this excellent opportunity of becoming speakers. The Marylebone Union holds another Speakers' Class every Friday, at 8 p.m., at 147, Harley Street, W., by kind permission of Mrs. Morris.

TREASURER'S NOTE.

A glance at the list of contributions shows how well the local organisers and members are taking their share of the financial responsibility of the campaign.

London members are "saving up" in order to be able to put together at the Albert Hall on March 18 a large collection and promise fund for the extension of the national campaign during the financial year that has just begun, and has opened with so much promise.

E. P. L.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

Week ending March 5.		Per Miss McKensie—	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Already acknowledged 60,316	0 1	Miss A. K. Williams	0 5 0
Mrs. Tollemache (collected at meeting) ..	0 8 0	Mrs. G. O. Mills	0 10 0
For painting lessons at Comforts Cottage ..	1 10 0	Mrs. Tizzard	0 2 0
Miss Julia Smith	0 10 0	Mrs. Murrell	1 1 0
Miss Maud Matland	0 10 0	Miss Quelch	0 5 0
Miss Maud Moscop	0 10 0	Mrs. Ellis (coll.)	0 4 0
Mrs. B. Nevitt-Bennett	5 0 0	Mrs. Bell	0 2 6
Miss Ada P. Ridley	2 0 0	Miss Rachael Graham	0 1 0
Mrs. Frank Corbett	11 17 6	Per Miss McLean—	
Miss Bulan	0 10 6	Miss Whitten (coll.)	0 2 0
Misses M. Dearn and E. B. Richmond	0 10 6	The Misses Macdonald	0 8 0
Mrs. May Gohlke	0 2 9	Miss McLean	0 2 6
The Misses Brinkhurst and Miss Murray	0 5 10	Mrs. Bloomer (coll.)	0 2 8
Miss Juliette Heale	2 2 0	Per Miss M. Mills—	
Miss T. Evans	0 10 0	Miss Hughes	0 8 8
Mrs. Julia Lawrence	2 2 0	Per Miss A. Pankhurst—	
Anon.	10 0 0	Mrs. Gilmour	1 1 0
Miss Peggy Julian	0 2 0	Miss C. Carr	1 0 0
Mrs. Katherine Roche	0 5 0	Mrs. Howarth	0 1 0
Miss Rosemond Venning	0 10 0	Anon.	0 2 0
Mrs. N. L. Schen	1 0 0	Anon.	0 2 0
Miss J. Graham, per	0 5 0	Miss Abraham	0 2 0
Miss Clarence	5 0 0	Miss Gratton	0 2 0
Anon.	5 0 0	Per Miss Roe—	
Per Miss Burns—		Miss Leslie Lawless	0 1 0
Mrs. Nicholson	0 3 0	Mrs. Powell	0 5 0
"Three friends"	0 1 8	Mrs. Tyson	1 7 0
Mrs. Morgan	0 1 0	Miss Tyson	0 0 6
Miss McFarlane	4 0 0	Miss Ledham	0 10 0
Miss J. C. Methven	1 0 0	Lady Williamson	0 8 0
Scottish Member	2 17 0	Miss M. Seale	0 1 0
25% on sales	1 0 0	Mrs. Langley	0 1 0
From Scotland	1 0 0	Miss Sentence	0 1 0
Anon.	0 1 0	Miss Fryer	0 10 0
Miss A. C. Scott	0 2 6	Mrs. Bowker	0 10 0
Miss M. Scott	0 2 6	Miss B. Hale	0 1 0
Miss Irwin (Gen. Sec. Scottish Council for Women's Trades)	0 10 6	Tea Fund	0 3 0
Miss L. H. M. Bruce	0 10 0	Miss Carey Jones	0 1 0
Per Miss Conlan—		Miss Jobson	0 1 0
Miss G. Sharp (coll.)	0 15 6	Miss Hutton	0 10 0
Mrs. Manners (do.)	4 0 0	Extra on V. for W.	0 1 8
Mrs. Macdonald (do.)	1 7 6	Mrs. Funnell	0 1 8
Miss White (do.)	0 7 6	Per Miss Williams—	
Miss Ure (do.)	7 9 9	Mrs. Taylor	3 13 0
Miss C. E. Smith (do.)	0 3 6	Miss A. Williams	0 7 8
Miss B. S. Hart (do.)	0 5 0	Miss Dawson	0 2 0
Miss Fisher (do.)	2 7 9	Miss Armstrong	0 2 0
Mrs. Harvey (do.)	0 16 3	Miss Lettice Floyd	0 10 0
Mrs. Dunson (do.)	0 6 6	Miss Hopper	0 2 8
Mrs. Emily Green (do.)	0 13 3	Per Mrs. Whittaker and Mrs. Henry (for Southport Legal Defence Fund)	
Miss Minnie Flanagan (do.)	0 3 6	Miss Kay	0 2 0
Mrs. Durran	0 5 0	For By-Election.	
Dr. Marion Ghehrst	0 10 0	Miss Nevins	1 0 0
A Friend (Large)	0 5 0	Mrs. A. Garzett Badley	1 0 0
Mrs. Allen	0 5 0	Per Miss A. Pankhurst—	
Miss M. Brown	0 11 6	Miss Ethel M. Middleton	1 0 0
Mrs. Adams	0 4 0	For Organiser Fund.	
Miss Findlay	0 5 0	Miss M. G. Houston	0 4 0
Mrs. Johnston	0 2 0	Miss A. N. Wood	0 4 0
A Friend	0 5 0	For Women's Mission.	
A Friend	0 1 0	Anon.	0 2 6
Mrs. Helen Pickup	0 8 6	Per Miss Burns—	
Mrs. Thistle	0 3 0	Miss L. H. M. Bruce	0 5 0
Miss Thompson	0 5 0	Per Miss Jeffreys and Miss Barrett—	
Dr. McIlroy	0 2 0	Mrs. Mitchell	0 11 0
Miss Robinson	0 15 0	Mrs. D. A. Thomas	10 0 0
Per Miss Corson—		Per Miss Phillips—	
F. Crockett, Esq.	1 5 6	Miss N. Newton	0 10 0
Per Miss Crocker and Miss Roberts—		Mrs. Child	0 1 0
Sale of goods	0 16 9	Miss Crotch	0 2 8
The Misses Smith and Newton (coll.)	0 10 0	Mrs. Greenwood	0 2 8
Per Miss Evans—		Profit on postcards	0 1 0
Mrs. Perry	1 1 0	Exhibition goods	0 1 11
Miss Prior	0 2 0	Membership fees	4 19 0
Mrs. Bunting	0 5 0	Collections, &c.—	
Miss Ellis	0 3 0	London	23 18 3
Mrs. Midgeley (sale of marmalade)	0 2 0	Per Miss Burns	42 1 4
Dr. H. Jones (traveling expenses)	0 2 6	Miss Conlan	0 18 3
Mrs. Harvey	0 3 6	Miss Corson	0 18 3
Per Miss Gault—		"Misses Crocker and Roberts	1 13 13
Mrs. Waddington	0 17 6	"Miss Dallas	3 12 4
Mrs. W. H. H.	0 2 2	"Miss Evans	8 12 4
Mrs. J. J. H.	0 5 0	"Miss Gault	16 11 4
F. J. Bailey, Esq.	0 3 0	"Miss Gye	2 19 1
Per Miss Hewitt—		"Miss Hewitt	1 7 8
M. J. H.	0 1 0	"Misses Jeffreys and Barrett	3 1 4
Anon.	0 1 0	"Miss McLean	0 4 0
J. N.	0 1 6	"Miss Phillips	0 10 5
		"Miss Roe	14 7 8
		"Miss Williams	0 8 3
		Total	£61,062 7 8

Note.—The item "Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Powell, 21," in issue of February 18 should have read "Mrs. J. C. Powell, 10s."

THE PIONEERS.

And the woman stood on the bank of the river, looking toward the land of Freedom, and she said: "For what do I go to this far land, which no one has ever reached? Oh, I am alone—utterly alone!"

And Reason, that old man, said to her: "Listen! What do you hear?"

And she listened intently, and said: "I hear a sound of feet, a thousand times ten thousand, and they beat this way."

He said: "They are the feet of those that shall follow you. Lead on, and make a track to the water's edge. The ground where you stand now will be beaten flat by ten thousand times ten thousand feet. Have you seen the locusts, how they cross a stream? First one comes down to the water's edge and is swept away, and then another, and another, and at last with their bodies a bridge is built and the rest pass over."

She said: "And of those that come first—some are swept away and are heard of no more; their bodies even do not build the bridge."

And he swept away and are heard of no more. And what of that?" he said. "They make a track to the water's edge."

"They make a track to the water's edge." And she said: "Over that bridge which shall be built by our bodies who will pass?"

He said: "The whole human race." And the woman grasped her staff. And I saw her turn down that dark path to the river.

(From "Dreams," by Olive Schreiner.)

TO THE ALBERT HALL!

Norwegian Ex-Cabinet Minister to Speak.

Next Friday's meeting will be the sixth great suffrage gathering called together by the Women's Social and Political Union. Three years ago almost to the day (March 19, 1907) the first suffrage meeting ever held in the Albert Hall was convened by the W.S.P.U. It marked a new stage of the movement. Mrs. Pankhurst had been arrested on the previous February 13, and sent to prison for six weeks as an ordinary criminal. The meeting as arranged was to have taken place the night before her release; the Government, however, in fear apparently of the demonstration which would have been held outside Holloway, released Mrs. Pankhurst an hour or two before the meeting opened, and to the surprise and boundless delight of everybody, she accompanied the speakers as they mounted the platform. No one who was present at that time will ever forget the spontaneous outburst of cheering which greeted her as she rose to speak and faced the audience—the one perfectly composed person in the whole of that huge hall. It was on this occasion that the record sum of £7,000 was realised, and those were indeed fortunate who were able to be present at that great gathering.

The next general meeting was on October 28, 1908, just a week after the memorable trial of Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst at Bow Street Police Court, when Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Herbert Gladstone were brought into the witness box and questioned by Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who conducted her own defence. The three were sentenced, Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond to three months, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst to ten weeks' imprisonment as ordinary criminals. Both Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Pankhurst were bailed to speak at the Albert Hall meeting, and there were some who feared that their absence would make a difference to the sale of the tickets. Quite the contrary was the case. They were in prison. The spirit of the Union was immensely stirred and roused, and this meeting was made the occasion of a great rally and demonstration of enthusiasm.

Six months later, on April 29, 1909, at a time when a number of foreign delegates were visiting London, another great meeting was held by the W.S.P.U. All who were present will remember the impressive character of that meeting, the intense enthusiasm of the greetings of the women from other lands, gathered in the storm centre of the movement and seeing and hearing, most of them for the first time, the English suffrage leaders. This, too, was the occasion of a special presentation to the women who had endured imprisonment in the cause of political freedom, and very touching and significant was the scene as they received, at the hands of Mrs. Pankhurst, the special "Holloway brooches" designed for the occasion.

Another six months, and the great Albert Hall was again filled to say farewell to Mrs. Pankhurst before her ten weeks' tour in the United States and Canada. The meeting took place on October 7, 1909, and an added significance was imparted to the occasion by the fact that the Government had just resorted to the disgraceful method known as forcible feeding, which has roused such indignation not only in this country but abroad. This meeting was perhaps more militant in its spirit than any hitherto held by the Union. It was indeed remarkable for the display of militant enthusiasm and for the resolute spirit shown by the women present.

Two months later (December 9) Mrs. Pankhurst was welcomed back; very touching was the greeting to their leader from the thousands of women gathered once more within the walls of the great hall, and very touching, too, was the moment when Mrs. Pankhurst, herself deeply moved, made the presentation of medals to those women who had been through the hunger-strike or who had been fed by force during her absence. It was on this occasion, too, that Miss Christabel Pankhurst announced the General Election policy of the W.S.P.U., and that the Treasurer appealed for £5,000 to carry through the campaign, an amount the whole of which was subsequently subscribed.

Another Milestone.

The Union has now come to another milestone in its history. The sixth great meeting, to be held in the Royal Albert Hall next Friday, has a special significance of its own. It is the first great demonstration in London to be held during the time of truce; it comes at a moment when the political situation is far more favourable to the Women's Suffrage movement than it has ever been before; at a moment when the enemy are so weak that there is hardly any life left in them at all; at a moment when the organisation of the W.S.P.U. is stronger and more irresistible in every way than ever before. It marks the conclusion, too, of the fourth financial year, and an interesting part of the meeting will be the statement of the year's income and expenditure, and the new schemes for the new financial year, which will be laid before the audience. This occasion is also specially interesting because there will be upon the platform a man who, as a member of a Liberal Cabinet, was largely instrumental in carrying a Woman Suffrage Bill into law. As everyone knows, the women of Norway are already enfranchised, and the Government responsible for this reform has set an

example which will certainly before long be followed by the Government of the British Isles. Mr. J. Castberg, ex-Minister of Justice, will tell the meeting something about the struggle for political freedom successfully carried through by the women of Norway. Another very interesting and touching feature will be the presentation by Mrs. Pankhurst to the women who have shown their faith and hope in the great cause which bands the Union together by enduring the hunger-strike or forcible feeding since the last Albert Hall meeting:—

Miss Godfrey
Miss L. Athol
Miss Theresa Garnett
Lady Constance Lytton
Miss Leslie Hall
Miss Martha Brewster
Miss Charlotte Marsh
Miss Selma Martin

Miss Mary Wilson
Mrs. Rigby
Mrs. Violet Jones
Miss Violet Bryant
Miss Elsie Howey
Miss Lilian Norbury
Miss F. Clarkson
Miss Nora Dunlop

Mrs. Hemmingshaugh

Prominent in the list stands out the name of Lady Constance Lytton, who will have another bar added to her medal in recognition of her splendid deed in Walton Gaol, when, disguised as a poor sempstress, she entered her protest not only against the Government's obstinate refusal to enfranchise the women of the country, but also against the differential treatment by Mr. Herbert Gladstone of women of position and of working women. Another name which is written in letters of gold in the annals of the Women's Social and Political Union is that of Charlotte Marsh, whose gallant fight for three months in Winson Green Gaol, Birmingham, should have been enough to convince the most obturate member of the Government that women's spirit will not be crushed by methods of coercion and repression. Two other women must have special mention, Miss Selma Martin and Miss Leslie Hall, whose brutal treatment while on remand in Walton Gaol has roused such indignation against the Liberal Government.

In a word, it is hoped that this historic meeting will be a great national reunion and festival of rejoicing for the wonderful past which members of the Women's Social and Political Union have lived through together; rejoicing, too, for the prospect of the still more wonderful future that opens out to the women not only of this country but of the whole world.

It will be also one more sign of the times; it will show something of the strength of this great movement which has fought such a good fight during the past four years, and which is to-day more ready than ever before to face another General Election, and, if necessary, to go through the same terrible experiences which it has been through in the past four years in the fight for political liberty.

A TALK WITH MR. CASTBERG.

Never did I feel so ashamed of my country's Government as in the half-hour's talk courteously granted me by Mr. J. Castberg, ex-Minister of Justice in the late Liberal Cabinet,



MR. J. CASTBERG.

Ex-Minister of Justice in the Liberal Cabinet which carried the Woman Suffrage Bill in Norway, who will speak at the Royal Albert Hall, on Friday, March 18.

Norway. It was not what Mr. Castberg said that induced this feeling. He was, indeed, extremely reticent in expressing any views on British institutions or the British Government. "It is very difficult," he said, "for a foreigner to give an opinion." At the same time, his astonishment at the attitude of the Liberal Government towards the women who are demanding political enfranchisement was very evident. "I do not understand it," he said, simply.

The outsider proverbially sees most of the game, and it was because in the genial, cheery presence of this staunch advocate of women's rights I seemed to be for the moment transported to the keen atmosphere of the North that I was able to see the position of affairs in England as it were in perspective; and I was ashamed. Here in England, supposed to be in the van of progress, things are done that to foreign eyes seem to put us back almost into the middle ages—our divorce

laws (as exposed in the present Commission sitting on the subject), our laws of inheritance, our education, above all, our treatment of women! What must other nations think of us?

Next Friday, at the Albert Hall, Mr. Castberg will tell the women of this country how the women of Norway won their Parliamentary vote. The story will be full of interest, for he is a man who knows what the struggle for political enfranchisement means. In the Norwegian Parliament he was one of the women's champions, and British women will have the opportunity next Friday of hearing the story at first hand.

Mr. Castberg has always been an advocate of equality between the sexes. A native of a country where boys and girls grow up side by side in school, home, and college, he has always been interested in social questions, and as a member of the Storting, has always advocated the advancement of women as part of universal reform. As Chairman of the Social Committee (a section of the Storting which devotes itself specially to preparing cases for discussion by the whole Parliament), as a Cabinet Minister, and in his present position as President of the Democratic Labour Party, Mr. Castberg has always voted on the side of the recognition of the equal rights of women, and it is hardly necessary to add, voted for their being admitted to the municipal franchise, granted in 1901, and the Parliamentary franchise, granted in 1908. As a barrister and judge his knowledge of social conditions is wide, and he is greatly interested in legislation relating to illegitimacy and the equal responsibility of parents, in factory legislation, and other economic questions. In Norway women sit on juries and frequently act as chairman, another reform in which he has taken a share.

"And on Friday," I said, "you will help us to get the vote."

"Yes, I have always believed that the advancement of women must go hand in hand with other reforms," replied this ex-Cabinet Minister.

"But what a pity Mr. Asquith does not see that!" I thought as I came away.

G. V.

HOW LONDON WILL HEAR OF THE MEETING.

Only one week remains before this great meeting takes place, and Mrs. Pankhurst calls upon all members who are not otherwise prevented from giving their time and strength to do all in their power to bring the knowledge of it to those hitherto untouched by the movement. In order to do this some very special plans have been thought out at Clements Inn. In addition to daily parades, when women wearing posters announcing the meeting will distribute leaflets along the London streets, there will be special parades, including a novel scheme which will bring the meeting in a very novel way before the London public. This will be reserved for the day before the meeting (Thursday, March 17) and the day of the meeting itself (Friday, March 18). Members who wish to take part in this special Handbill Corps are asked to be at Clements Inn at 11.15 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. on both Thursday and Friday. All who would like to take part in any of these advertising plans are asked to communicate at once with Miss Jessie Kenney, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The W.S.P.U. Band, under the charge of the Drum Major, Mrs. Leigh, will make a special parade to-morrow (Saturday) at 3.30 p.m., accompanied by the Handbill Corps. The following is the route:—

Clements Inn, Aldwych, Kingway, New Oxford Street, Oxford Street, Marble Arch, Park Lane.	Piccadilly, Piccadilly Circus, Regent Street, Oxford Street to Tottenham Court Road, Charing Cross Road, Clements Inn.	Shaftesbury Avenue, Piccadilly Circus, Haymarket, Coopers Street, Charing Cross, Strand, Clements Inn.
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London members are giving the whole of the week to bringing their great meeting before the public, and are concentrating their energies on making it a worthy successor of the five great meetings already held.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

A letter recently received from an American correspondent encloses a report of a meeting of a Literary Society, where Mr. Henry Dalby, a well-known journalist, recently gave a splendid exposition of the militant methods. After describing what the women had endured, he said:—"When some of their sisters were, by the brutality of English law, condemned to hard labour, they even threw bricks. I deeply regret that they ran short of bricks. But I thank God that there is some manliness left in England—if it is only among the women."

At the conclusion of a splendid address showing a wonderful grasp of the inner meaning of the movement, Mr. Dalby ended, amid loud applause, with the words:—"Don't grant the franchise and the right of election to Parliament to women as a grudging concession. Rather go upon your knees and beg women to come to your rescue and save you from that wretched fraud and imposture which you are humorous enough to call 'Popular Self Government'."

My God! when I read of the bitter lives
Of men whose eager hearts were quite too great
To bear beneath the cramped mode of the day,
And see them mocked at by the world they love,
Haggling with prejudice for pennyworths
Of that reform which their hard toil will make
The common birthright of the age to come—
When I see this, spite of my faith in God,
I marvel how their hearts bear up so long;
Nor could they but for this same prophecy,
This inward feeling of the glorious end.

—LOWELL.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE COUNTRY.

The full results of the splendid tilling of the ground during the spring of 1910 (when for a time the swords of the W.S.P.U. were turned into ploughshares) will never be fully gauged, and both by fighting and ploughing, the women's cause is triumphing all along the line. Old prejudices are being rooted up, and the good seed sown, and many, hitherto doubtful or critical of the militant methods, are being drawn into active membership of the Union. The W.S.P.U. knows that when women are shown what it is the Suffragettes are fighting for they are ready to come into line at once.

Home Counties.

BRIGHTON AND DISTRICT.
Office—4, North Street, Quadrant.
Telephone 188 (Mk.).
Organiser—Mrs. Clarke.

Miss Helen Ogston's meetings on Tuesday in last week were most successful, the room being crowded to the doors. The sales of VOTES FOR WOMEN and literature were large and collections good.

The Front meetings have been well attended, the heckling is animated, and nearly a dozen interested women attended last Friday's meeting at Forfar's Restaurant to hear Miss Hare before definitely making up their minds to join the Union. To-day (Friday) from 7 to 9.30 p.m., at Forfar's Restaurant, 72, Western Road, the presiding member will relate her experiences of the election campaign at Northampton; Miss Bennett will speak, and Miss Turpie will recite Suffragette songs. Members are requested to bring at least one friend. Next Friday, March 18, some new features of interest will be ready to put before members and friends. The local Drummers' Union has added several new members to its roll.

Mrs. Clarke had a most successful gathering at the Mother's Meeting, Portland Road, where Miss Allen took the chair. The organiser of these meetings has since become a member of the W.S.P.U. Meetings at Lewes and Newhaven are being arranged.

CANTERBURY AND THANET.

Organiser—Miss F. E. Macaulay, 5, The Paragon, Ramsgate, and care of Miss Kate Simmons, 3, Cliff Terrace, Margate.

The programme for Mrs. Pankhurst's visit to East Kent has now been definitely arranged. She will speak at St. Margaret's Hall, Canterbury, on Thursday, April 21, at 3 p.m.; at the Royal Victoria Pavilion, Ramsgate, on the same day, at 8 p.m.; and at the Theatre Royal, Margate, on Friday, April 22, at 3 p.m. Attention is specially called to the fact that tickets for the Ramsgate Pavilion (with the exception of those for the balcony at 3d.) will also admit to the Margate meeting on the following day. The perforated half of the ticket must, of course, be retained, and those wishing to obtain at Margate seats of the same value as at Ramsgate, must be at the Theatre Royal not later than 2.45 p.m. Tickets (stalls, numbered and reserved, 2s.; body of hall, 1s.; pit, 6d.; balcony, women only, 3d.) may be obtained from Blinko's Library, Ramsgate; Mr. Thornton Bobby, Margate and Cliftonville; and Messrs. Pritchard, Broadstairs. Further information, tickets, and W.S.P.U. literature may be had from Miss Stiell, Iedhl, Callis Court Road, Broadstairs; and Miss Kate Simmons, 3, Cliff Terrace, Margate, at both of which addresses the organiser may be met by appointment. Volunteers for canvassing, bill distributing, and chalking are urgently needed. Those desirous of acting as stewards or literature sellers at Mrs. Pankhurst's East Kent meetings should give in their names at once, the former to Mrs. Barnett-Smith, Fairfield, Cliftonville Avenue, Margate, and the latter to Miss Stiell. Those who have the women's cause at heart are earnestly reminded that there is no more valuable form of propaganda than selling VOTES FOR WOMEN in the streets. The Misses Stiell, who have patiently done this every week since last autumn in Ramsgate, are now beginning the same splendid work at Canterbury, and will gladly welcome any number of helpers. Mrs. Wightwick, of Barton Fields, Canterbury, is very kindly giving a drawing-room meeting on Tuesday afternoon, 15th, at which the organiser will speak. It is hoped that the coming 'At Home' on Thursday, 17th, at 3.30 p.m., in the Pioneer Rooms, Margate, will be well attended by strangers as well as friends. Some interesting announcements will be made on that occasion, and all are cordially invited.

Wednesday, March 16th.—Canterbury, Barton Fields Drawing-room Meeting (Hostess: Mrs. Wightwick). Miss Macaulay, 3.30 p.m.

Thursday, March 17th.—Margate, Pioneer Rooms, At Home, Miss Macaulay, 3.30 p.m.

OXFORD.

Organiser—Miss G. A. L. March, care of Mrs. Richards, 205, Woodstock Road.

In last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN, attention was drawn (p. 350) to the resolution passed by the Oxford Liberal women on the exclusion of women from the Prime Minister's meeting there next Friday, March 18. The W.S.P.U. has engaged the Corn Exchange for the same evening, and addresses will be given by Miss G. Brackenbury and Miss Evelyn Sharp, the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield

in the chair. Tickets, 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d., may be obtained at the above address. The organiser will be glad to hear from local sympathisers willing to help in distributing handbills and selling tickets, and calls upon Liberal women especially to make this meeting known.

Friday, March 18th.—Corn Exchange Hall, Miss G. Brackenbury, Miss E. Sharp, Chair, The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, 8 p.m.

RAYLEIGH.

Hon. Sec., Mrs. Warren, R.A., The White Cottage.

The first private meeting for members only was held last Thursday at the White Cottage, when Mrs. Warren was elected Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Phillips Hon. Treasurer, and Miss Crees Hon. Literary Secretary. Mrs. Phillips is giving a Musical At Home at Hookley House on Saturday, March 19, in aid of funds and to introduce the subject of Votes for Women to those at present not sufficiently interested to come to meetings. Tickets (including tea) 1s. each. Will members and friends help to sell tickets?

Tuesday, March 15th.—Council Schools, Love Lane. 8 p.m.

The Midlands.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.
Office—33, Paradise Street.
Organiser—Miss Dorothy Evans.

Miss Charlotte Marsh and Miss Dugdale addressed well-filled At Homes on Tuesday in last week, and Miss Marsh again charmed Wolverhampton at the At Home on Wednesday evening. On the same day Lady Isabel Margesson held a very successful drawing-room meeting, where Miss Marsh was able to persuade several people to follow Lady Isabel's example and become pledged members. Among other interesting events, a large and enthusiastic audience at Stechford was addressed by Dr. Helena Jones, and a meeting in the Bull Ring, Birmingham, by Miss Dugdale and Miss Evans, where keen interest was shown, especially by the women. Miss Burdett addressed the I.L.P. at the West Bromwich Labour Church, where there are very keen supporters, on Sunday. Volunteers for a cycle parade are wanted in Easter week, March 29 to April 4, to advertise the Woman's Mission. Canvassers are also still wanted—who will volunteer?

Friday, March 11th.—Digbeth Parliament, Digbeth Institute, Miss Burdett, Miss Evans. 8 p.m.

Saturday, March 12th.—Poster Parade, 11.30 a.m., Small Heath, Park Gates, Mrs. Bennie Smith, Miss M. Smith, 3.30 p.m.

Tuesday, March 15th.—Small Heath, Schoolroom Meeting, Miss G. Hazel, 8 p.m.

Wednesday, March 16th.—Drawing-room Meeting, Mrs. Hall, 3.30 p.m. Handsforth, Ruskin Hall, Miss G. Hazel, 8 p.m.

Thursday, March 17th.—Queen's College, Reception, Miss Dugdale, Mrs. Lamartine Yates, 3 p.m.

Queen's College, At Home, Mrs. Lamartine Yates, 7.30 p.m.

Friday, March 18th.—Bull Ring, Dr. Helena Jones, 7 p.m.

LEICESTER AND DISTRICT.

Office—14, Bowling Green Street.
Organiser—Miss D. Pethick.

Owing to the absence of the organiser at the Ilkeston By-election this report is held over.

Friday, March 11th.—Temperance Hall, Mrs. Pankhurst, 8 p.m.

NORTHAMPTON AND DISTRICT.

W.S.P.U. Organiser—Miss Gerson, 10, Holly Road.

Owing to the postponement of the Woman's Mission, additional time is available for members to come forward with offers of help, especially with canvassing and drawing-room meetings. Mrs. Branch has kindly offered her garden for meetings; similar offers will be welcomed. Mrs. Bartlett's address on East London was greatly appreciated, and members are looking forward to Mrs. Lamartine Yates' visit. They are asked to make this meeting a great success. A speakers' class has been arranged, for which a small entrance fee of 6d. is charged. Excellent meetings have been held at Towcester, and one is being planned for Westbury.

Tuesday, March 15th.—Oriental Café, Weekly Meeting, Mrs. Lamartine Yates.

Thursday, 17th.—10, Holly Road, Speakers' Class (open). Chair: Miss Gerson.

NOTTINGHAM.

Office—4, Carlton Street.

Organisers—Miss Crocker and Miss Roberts.

This report is held over owing to the absence of the organisers at the Ilkeston By-election.

West of England.

BRISTOL AND DISTRICT.

Office—37, Queen's Road, Clifton.
Organiser—Miss Anne Kenney.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst had a great reception at the Colston Hall last Wednesday. Her speech, dealing with the present political situation, was listened to with the greatest interest and attention, and was fully reported in the *Bristol Times* and *Western Daily Press*. Promises were received to the amount of £33, and the collection realised £4 11s. 6d. A special vote of thanks is accorded to the men stewards who so gallantly gave their services to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful scenes of last November. Members are coming forward splendidly to sell VOTES FOR WOMEN in the streets, but Miss Mary Allen is still waiting more volunteers for this department. Speakers' class shows great promise, those who feel the urgent need of the political enfranchisement of women are urged to join and thus prepare themselves for the next General Election. With a sufficient

staff of speakers it will be possible to attack all four constituencies simultaneously.

Saturday, March 12th.—Victoria Rooms, Mr. H. H. Bradford, Chair: Miss A. Kenney, 8 p.m.

Monday, 14th.—Victoria Rooms, At Home, Mr. H. H. Bradford, 3.30 p.m.

NEWPORT (MON.).

Office—St. Clarens Place.
Organisers—Miss Rachel Barrett, B.Sc., and Miss G. Jeffery.

Work for the Woman's Mission is going on apace, and canvassing has already been done in one ward with very promising results. More volunteers are wanted for this work. Who will help? The weekly Thursday At Home was very well attended, and excellent speeches were made by Mrs. Pilliner and Mrs. Mackworth. On Friday evening a very good women's meeting was held in Barry; Miss Lester Jones and Miss Barrett spoke, and new members were enrolled.

Tuesday, March 15th.—Alexandra Council Schools, Miss Rachel Barrett, 7.30 p.m.

Thursday, 17th.—Palm Court, Savoy Hotel, At Home; Tredegar Wharf Schools, Women's Meeting, 7.30 p.m.

Eastern Counties.

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, care of Miss Brett, Northgate House, All Saints' Road, Ipswich.

A very successful drawing-room meeting was held last Thursday, thanks to the Misses Fison, when Miss Marie V. C. Brackenbury greatly interested her audience. Many questions were asked, members were made, and friends came forward with offers of drawing-rooms. £9 7s. 6d. was contributed towards the Suffolk campaign. The organiser gratefully acknowledges:—Mrs. Cranfield, £5; the Misses Ridley, £2; Miss Cay, £1; Miss Lerner, £1; Miss May Steward, 5s.; Mrs. Hunt, 5s.; Mrs. King, 2s.; and collection at drawing-room meeting, 15s. 6d. As Miss Pankhurst's meeting will not take place until the first week in May it will be necessary to raise at least £50 to cover expenses, and it is hoped that members and friends who wish success to the Suffolk campaign will add their contributions to the fund as soon as possible. Mrs. Cranfield, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Block, Mrs. Cay, and Mrs. Pierson-Turner have very kindly arranged drawing-room meetings, and further help of this kind will be very much appreciated. It is hoped that the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield will visit Ipswich shortly, and already drawing-room meetings have been arranged for Mrs. Mansel, who will be in Ipswich from March 15 to 22.

A meeting will be held in Debenham on April 4, when the Rev. Dr. Cobb, Rector of St. Ethelburga's, E.C., has kindly consented to speak. The organiser will be glad if sympathisers in or near Debenham will let her know as soon as possible if they can help in any way to ensure the success of this meeting.

Wednesday, March 16th.—The Garth, Constitution Hill (Hostess, Miss Cay), Mrs. Mansel, 3 p.m.

Thursday, 17th.—Crane Hill House (Hostess, Mrs. Block), Mrs. Mansel, 3 p.m.

North-Eastern Counties.

BRADFORD AND DISTRICT.

Office—65, Manningham Lane.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips.

The work is developing rapidly, and Miss Steventon, as the new Secretary, is reorganising the office (which is open from 9.30 to 6), thus making new extensions possible outside. Workers are particularly anxious to justify this addition to the staff by showing greatly increased activity in all branches. A typewriter is the next necessity, and the organiser hopes this appeal may meet the eye of someone in a position to present one. Will those wishing to act as stewards at Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting send in their names at once to the office? In addition to meetings announced below, Mrs. Pankhurst will receive anyone who wishes to call on her at the office on Wednesday afternoon, March 16. Plans for future work will be announced at Mrs. Pankhurst's meetings. A speakers' class has been proposed, and the organiser will be glad to hear of any wishing to join. Meanwhile several workers have made very successful "maiden speeches" at the schoolroom meetings.

Friday, March 11th.—Carlton Street School, Miss Mary Phillips, 7.30 p.m.

Monday, 14th.—Central Baths Hall, Morley Street, Mrs. Pankhurst, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, 15th.—Friends' Meeting House, Fountain Street, North Parade, Mrs. Pankhurst, 3 to 5.

Wednesday, 16th.—Friends' Meeting House, At Home, Mrs. Pankhurst, 7.30 to 9.30 p.m.

LEEDS.

114, Albion Street.

A workers' meeting is held at the above address every fortnight (the last held being on Thursday, March 10) at 8 p.m. Members are asked to pay their subscriptions towards the shop expenses to Miss Sedman at these fortnightly meetings.

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

Office—77, Blackett Street.

Organiser—Miss A. Williams, 205, Westgate Road.

There was a splendid rally of members and friends at the opening of the new office last week, and the room was much admired. To the great regret of everyone, Mrs. Taylor, of Chipchase Castle, was too unwell to be present. Miss Violet Taylor apologised for her mother's absence, and made an interesting

speech. Mrs. Atkinson, who has done so much for the women's cause in Newcastle, was in the chair. Miss Williams read a letter from Mrs. Taylor containing practical suggestions for furthering the work.

During the week successful women's meetings have been held at Jarrow and Forest Hall. At Jarrow the organiser had the help of Miss Violet Taylor and Miss S. Eden. The latter, a promising speaker, gave a clear and excellent exposition of the legal status of women. At Forest Hall the meeting was well worked up by Misses G. and L. Patterson. It was new ground, and good results are looked for. Other women's meetings are being arranged; the dates of these may be seen from day to day on the notice board in the window at the Newcastle office. The organiser thanks very heartily some unknown friend for the gift of a barometer. Help is still wanted to pay for chairs, stove, and electric lighting, and subscriptions or donations will be most gratefully received. Miss Lettice Floyd has given a framed autotype of Watts' beautiful picture, "Woman." Other Watts pictures would be most welcome. Will more young members volunteer for VOTES FOR WOMEN selling on Saturday afternoons? Miss Mildred sold 50 in the Bigg market last Saturday afternoon. Wednesday, March 16th.—77, Blackett Street, Miss Williams and others.

SCARBOROUGH.

Hon. Sec., Miss Sufield, 23, Barwick Street.

Among the very successful meetings held during the week Miss Brackenbury addressed a large gathering at 19, The Cliff, on Wednesday, 9th, when many new members were made. The stewarding, arranged by Mrs. Archdale, was most efficient. Miss Bremner gave a most successful At Home on Monday (7th), and Dr. Mackenzie gave two—on Tuesday and Thursday.

SHEFFIELD.

Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst, 157, Crookesmoor Road.

At Miss Hitch's and Mrs. Daniel Evans' meetings, on Thursday and Friday in last week, which were very well attended, new members were made. Mrs. Archdale presided over both and gave interesting addresses on each occasion.

At Rotherham on Saturday (5th), a large At Home was given by the Misses Woodhead, of Sunnyside, when an interesting discussion took place. A large gathering is expected at the Cutler's Hall on the 15th, where Miss Brackenbury will speak at 3.30. Cards of invitation can still be applied for at 31, Broomgrove Road. A lantern lecture has been arranged for April 18 at the Montgomery Hall. Details next week.

North-Western Counties.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.

Central Office—104, Oxford Road, Manchester.

Tel.: 621 Manchester City.

Organisers—Miss Mary Garthorpe, Miss Rosa Robinson.

A week of exceptionally hard work and extraordinary enthusiasm has now come to a close, and the Manchester members who were requested to be responsible for the meetings just held are now asked to take full credit for the success resulting from their work. Great disappointment was felt when the members realised that Mrs. Pankhurst would not be able to come, but they were delighted that it afforded them an opportunity of hearing Mr. Pethick Lawrence, who, by his inspiring words, removed entirely every trace of disappointment.

Other meetings during the week were:—Monday (for women), in Pendleton and a public meeting in Broughton; Tuesday, a meeting for women in Bowdon and a public meeting in Didsbury; Wednesday (going further afield), Penistone; Thursday, Flixton; and on Friday evening sympathisers and new members from all of these meetings gathered at the usual weekly meeting, addressed by Miss Gawthorpe, Miss Robinson, and Nurse Griffin. To-night the gathering is of rather unusual type, and it is hoped that all members and a large number of friends will be present at the dance (Chorlton-on-Medlock Town Hall).

Members are again asked to volunteer to sell VOTES FOR WOMEN in the streets. This has been difficult during the recent bad weather, but now the bright days make a special call to sellers. It is also hoped to resume the open-air meetings shortly, and Miss Robinson asks all who wish to attain practice in speaking to send to her a list of their free evenings.

An opportunity is afforded to sympathisers with the cause in connection with the Southport election, which Miss Marsden, Miss Gawthorpe, and Miss Capper brought against Southport men for assault of showing this sympathy in a practical fashion. Miss Marsden is anxious to raise all the legal expenses locally, and Manchester and district members are invited to send in donations, according to their ability, to Miss Gawthorpe or Miss Marsden. The smallest contribution will be thankfully received.

Friday, March 11th.—Chorlton-on-Medlock, Town Hall, Dance 8 p.m. to 2 a.m.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Office—25, Berry Street.

Organiser—Miss S. Ada Placman.

Canvassing, commencing CANVASSING, the order of the day during the whole of

March! Every woman municipal voter must be interviewed, and brought to the knowledge of the need of the Parliamentary vote. Such a work has never been undertaken in Liverpool before, and it is, therefore, necessary that all members should help, and that they should lose no time in getting to work. Meetings will be held in most districts, and as the notice for these must of necessity be short, details may be had at the office. It is hoped that members will do their best to arrange drawing-room meetings between now and April 11, when Mrs. Pankhurst's first large meeting will be held, and that they will arrange for W.S.P.U. speakers at women's meetings during that week in connection with the various churches. This is an effective way of bringing the work of the W.S.P.U. before a very large number of people. A meeting is being arranged at Huyton for March 16, the last having proved such a splendid success. Miss Flatman and Miss Harris will speak, and Mrs. Avery will preside. Many thanks are due to Miss Mary Powell for some beautiful bags to help stock the shop, and to Mrs. O'Hill for the very dainty badges in the colours; these will be sold at the shop for 6d. each; the proceeds going to the Liverpool Shop Fund.

Friday, March 11th.—Voxes Parade, 4-6 p.m.: Birkenhead, St. John's Church, Grange Road, Miss Flatman, 8 p.m.
Saturday 12th.—Voxes Parade, 12 noon to 2 p.m.
Monday 14th.—Nelson Hall, Mill Street, Miss A. Flatman, Miss Lupton.
Tuesday 15th.—48, Mount Pleasant, Miss Flatman, Mrs. John Edwards, Mrs. Morrissey.
Wednesday 16th.—Huyton, Tooby's Schools, Miss Flatman, Miss Harris, Chair, Mrs. Avery, 8 p.m.
Friday 18th.—Voxes Parade, 4-6 p.m.

BOLTON, BURY, AND DISTRICT.
Organiser—Miss Laura Ainsworth, 1, Myrtle Street, Bolton.

In order to consolidate the work a series of At Home has been arranged, and the first will be held in the Y.M.C.A. Drawing-room, Bury, with Mrs. Lamartine Yates as speaker. Will all members and friends rally round, so that a strong W.S.P.U. may be formed here?



[Taylor, Oldham.

Miss Selina Martin,

who was handcuffed and frog-marched while on remand in Walton Gaol, Liverpool, during Christmas week. Miss Martin will be welcomed at Lancaster to-morrow (Saturday) by Mrs. Pankhurst and others.

Mrs. Pankhurst will speak in the town when she visits Lancashire in May. Meetings have been held in Farnworth and Harwood. At the latter a public meeting will take place on the 16th, when Mrs. Jessie Crompton will preside. Will friends send the organiser names of friends living in or near Radcliffe, West Houghton, and Liverpool? It is hoped to visit these places shortly. All friends are invited to the regular weekly meeting on Thursdays in the Talbot Restaurant, Deansgate, Bolton, from 7 to 9.

Monday, March 14th.—Bury, Stanly Street, Y.M.C.A. Drawing-room Meeting, Mrs. Lamartine Yates, 5.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 16th.—Harwood, Bolton Wash Institute, Miss Laura Ainsworth, Mrs. Jessie Crompton, 7.30 p.m.
Thursday, 17th.—Deansgate, Talbot's Restaurant, 7.30 p.m.

LANCASTER.

Organiser—Mrs. Baines, 23, Blyne Road, Thornton.

Special meetings are being held in preparation for Mrs. Pankhurst's meetings to-morrow and Sunday. See below:—
Friday, March 11th.—Market Place, Mrs. Baines and others.
Saturday, 12th.—Collegian Rooms, reception for Miss Martin, Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Baines, Miss Gawthorpe, Miss Hewitt.
Sunday, 13th.—Grand Theatre, Mrs. Pankhurst and others.

PRESTON, CHORLEY, AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Margaret Hewitt, 41, Glover's Court, Preston.

In Chorley an excellent beginning was made with the Town Hall meeting on Wednesday. Although there was great disappointment at Mrs. Pankhurst's non-appearance owing to the Ilkerton by-election, those present very gladly welcomed Mr. Pethick Lawrence, and new members were made and much interest aroused. The Preston social arranged by Miss Pettie Mayor was also a great success, with a musical programme, short speeches from Miss Hewitt and Miss Clarkson, and dancing.
Tuesday, March 15th.—Preston, 41, Glover's Court, Preston. Members, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, March 16th.—Loyland Town Hall, Miss M. Hewitt, 8 p.m.

Thursday 17th.—Bamber Bridge, Miss Margaret Hewitt, 7.30 p.m.

SOUTHPORT.

Office—24, Myrtle Street.
Organiser—Miss Dora Warran.

A great week is over! Such tilling of the ground Southport has not previously known. Both before and during the mission members worked in a wonderful way, literally toiling to ensure success. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence spent three entire days in Southport, invading every corner of the constituency and revealing the splendour of the cause most inspiringly. Those who heard will in future criticise warily, "lest haply they might be mistaken!" Both Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence spoke at the magnificent Empire meeting on Saturday, when 2,000 people were present, and the demand for membership forms exceeded even the hopeful anticipations of the stewards. The evening reception was another great success; the two or three hundred present included many influential people, and the audience was almost without exception in complete sympathy with the movement. Twenty-one signed the membership card on the spot; many others took cards away for further consideration. It is now certain that assistance equal to the enormous demands of the work here will be given by new and old friends. The list of workers is too long to mention, but the organiser wishes specially to thank Miss Wilson, who sang at the reception; Miss McKay, who trained her pupils for the charming flag dance; Mrs. and Miss Whittaker, who provided all the decorations for the Cambridge Hall reception; and Messrs. Holliday, Rosling, and Elliott for their services at the Empire and elsewhere. Next week it is hoped to unfold some plans for the great exhibition in October.

Scotland.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.

Shop and Office—302, Sauchiehall Street.
Organiser—Miss G. Conolan.

Mrs. Brailsford's visit is proving as helpful as it is welcome. Miss Jean Bow and other members arranged a very successful meeting in Paisley, when new members were made and a most generous response was given to an appeal for local funds. It is hoped to organise a public meeting for Mrs. Pankhurst in this town in April. Mrs. Brailsford made a charming and humorous speech at the Glasgow At Home and Mrs. Manners kindly arranged a drawing-room meeting in Stirling. The help of all Glasgow and Stirling members is urgently needed for the three public meetings announced below, at which Miss Mary Gawthorpe will be the principal speaker. Tickets for the Regent Hall meeting, price 1s. and 6d., may be obtained at 502, Sauchiehall Street. Miss Gawthorpe is such a rare visitor that members and friends are specially asked to make this meeting as widely known as possible, and it will be a special pleasure to teachers to welcome a former member of their own profession. It is hoped that Miss Gillooly, of the Prisoners' Aid Society, will speak at the At Home on March 12.

Saturday, March 12th.—Glasgow, Charing Cross Hall, Miss Gillooly, Mrs. Drummond, 3.15 p.m.
Sunday, 13th.—Glasgow, Foresters' Hall, United Irish League, Miss Conolan, 3.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 15th.—Stirling, Albert Hall, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Dr. Marion Gilchrist, 8 p.m.
Friday, 18th.—Glasgow, Cranston Hill Hall, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Mrs. Drummond, 8 p.m.

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.

Office—8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street.
Organiser—Miss Burns.

Among some extremely interesting meetings held during the week must be mentioned the Thursday At Home, when the delightful speeches of Mrs. Brailsford and the Rev. S. H. Mellone, M.A., D.Sc., spurred members on to fresh efforts, and the drawing-room meeting at North Berwick, kindly arranged by the Misses Snowden, when the strangers present were greatly impressed by Mrs. Brailsford's charm and enthusiasm. Among important coming events is the Hawick meeting on March 14, Dunfermline on March 16, and Edinburgh on March 17, when Miss Mary Gawthorpe will speak. Members are asked to bring as many fresh people as possible to the afternoon At Home at the Edinburgh Café, and to dispose of tickets for the evening meeting in the Oddfellows' Hall. Regular Wednesday At Homes, beginning on March 23, are being arranged in Leith, and the support and help of members there is invited. Members are reminded of the Scottish Exhibition, for which many are strenuously at work.

Monday, March 14th.—Hawick Theatre, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, 16th.—Dunfermline, Town Hall, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, 8 p.m.
Thursday, 17th.—Oak Hall, Edinburgh Café, At Home, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, 3.15 p.m.
Thursday, 17th.—Oddfellows' Hall, At Home, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, 8 p.m.

DUNDEE.

Office—21, Nethergate.
Organiser—Miss M'Lean.

Saturday's At Home, in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, was very successful. Everyone was delighted with Mrs. Brailsford's clever speech. There was a lengthy and varied programme, including songs and an original Suffrage recitation by Mr. McDonald. Members are requested to remember the Exhibition and Jubilee Sale, and the organisers would be pleased to have volunteers for canvassing and Voxes for Women selling. Tickets (6d. and 3d.) and bills for Miss Gawthorpe's meeting on Saturday, 19th, can be had at the office. The chair will

Spiers Ponds

STORES

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be taken by the Lord Provost Urquhart. The new office attracts considerable attention. "Votes for Women," in white letters, stands out on the large window in front of green curtains, and the office is tastefully papered and painted in the colours. A deep debt of gratitude is owed to Mr. McDonald, who has done

all this as a gift to the Union. Promises of furniture, etc., have been received from Miss Moorhead and Miss Smith, and further offers will be welcomed. Particulars of outdoor meetings at Dounfield, Loches, Maryfield, and other places may be seen at the office. Wednesday, March 16th.—61, Nethergate, At Home, 8 p.m.

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SPIKELESS SKIRT GRIP

KEEPS THE BLOUSE DOWN & HOLDS THE SKIRT UP

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**General Offices: W.S.P.U., 4,
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ACTON AND EALING.

There is still work for those who wish to help with the meeting at Acton Public Baths on the 15th inst., at which Miss Decima Moore has kindly promised to recite. Miss Kelley will speak outside St. Mary's Church, Acton, at 7 p.m. to-day (Friday) and to-morrow (Saturday) there will be a poster parade in the morning and in the afternoon the Band will march through the district. The W.S.P.U. motor car will be used all day on Monday for advertising purposes. Helpers are needed for the parade and for selling papers, both Saturday morning and afternoon. Will anyone who can help please be at the above address at 11 a.m.?

CAMDENWELL.

CHELSEA.

Hon. Secs.—Miss Hald and Miss Barry.

CHILWICK

Hen. Hen.—Miss Gumbel.

CLAPNAM.

A very attentive audience of women gathered together in St. Anne's Hall on Wednesday to hear Miss Ogden and Miss Dugdale explain the meaning of the women's movement. Miss Joan Dugdale greatly interested her hearers by reciting "Woman This and Woman That." Open-air meetings are still being successfully carried on. To-night, friends are reminded, Mrs. Patrick Lawrence and

CRUYDON.

FOREST GATE.

HAMMERSMITH.

A series of very successful evening meetings in The Grove, Hammersmith, have been addressed by Nurse Pitfield. Miss Kathleen

[illegible]

Every Friday, Posters Parade, 4, Clements Inn, 11 a.m.
Note that there are no Meetings in the Queen's Hall on March 31, March 28, and April 4,
and no Meetings in St. James's Hall on March 17, 24, and 31.

(Hon. Organist to the W.S.P.U.)

BECHSTEIN STUDIOS.

40, Wigmore Street, W., and
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BOOTS & SHOES,
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12 and 2.30.

TEA - - - - 4d., 6d., 1s.

**A Large Room may be Engaged for Meetings,
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Fashionable Shades.

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speakers, to whom the large audience listened with deep interest. Several membership cards were signed on the spot, and many others were taken away for further consideration. Over £15 was taken for tickets, and the collection amounted to about £5. Canvassers and bill distributors may feel well satisfied with the result; the Misses Wylie, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Aked, and Miss Nicoll, among others, were indefatigable. Another interesting meeting was held, when Mrs. Ferguson kindly lent her drawing-room for the monthly At Home and Mr. Cameron Grant made an interesting speech. Efforts must now be concentrated upon advertising the Albert Hall meeting next Friday, and workers are urged to give as much time as possible to bill distributing, etc. It is hoped that those who canvassed so successfully for the Town Hall will not relax their efforts. The speaker at the weekly meeting on Tuesday will be Rev. E. Houslow (see Programme, page 377). Some special "Votes for Women" blotters are on sale at the shop this week, in addition to the home-made marmalade, which continues to find plenty of patrons. Thanks are due to Mrs. Greenwood Pearson for £1 10s.; to Miss Fowler and Miss Postlethwaite for marmalade; to Mrs. Hartley Withers for cakes.

LAMBETH.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bartels, 22, Acadia Grove, Dulwich.
Organising Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson, 37, Drewstead Road, Streatham.

In order to provide opportunity for Lambeth members and friends to keep in touch with each other and the work, a free meeting will be held every Wednesday afternoon, at 3 p.m., at the Raleigh College Hall, Saltoun Road, Effra Road, Brixton. Miss Decima Moore has kindly consented to recite next Wednesday, March 16, when Mrs. Lorisignol will speak. Will each member introduce at least one stranger week by week, and do all in her power to make these meetings as widely known as possible? It is hoped to extend the sphere of activity to Norwood and Herne Hill, and the hon. secretaries will be pleased to hear from sympathisers in these districts. Volunteers will be gladly welcomed. Several drawing-room meetings, and an open-air meeting every Saturday at 7 p.m. at Rushcroft Road, have already been arranged.

LEWISHAM.

Shop and Offices—107, High Street, Lewisham.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bouvier.

As one result of the recent mission to women the manager of Lord's Laundry, Sydenham, has asked for a W.S.P.U. speaker to address the women and Miss Hamilton has accepted. Members are asked to concentrate on the Albert Hall meeting next Friday in three ways—by taking tickets on sale or return, taking part in a poster parade to-morrow (Saturday),

and by speaking or distributing handbills at open-air meetings. All details will be explained at to-day's At Home (see Programme, page 377). During the week Mrs. Knight and Miss Tapley Spurr, of Manna Mead, 17, The Grove, Blackheath, will give a drawing-room meeting. Militant tactics were explained by Mrs. MacKenzie at the Penge Clarion Club on February 27, when many Adult Suffragists were present, and the speaker was invited to come again during May. VOTES FOR WOMEN was sold out. Several Jumble Sale parcels are gratefully acknowledged.

N.W. LONDON.

Shop and Office—315, High Road, Kilburn. Tel.: 1153 Hampstead.
Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell.

"The Suffragettes are doing a wonderful work among the people in the poorest parts of this neighbourhood, so the police tell me," said a local cab proprietor the other day to one of our members. "It seems," he went on, "as if they were doing the work that the missionaries might do amongst our poor if they were not all sent to foreign parts."

A large number of very successful open-air meetings continue to be held, but as the constituency is such a very large one, and no part should be left untouched, will fresh speakers come forward and help? This Union is extending to Pinner, where, on the 10th, at 3 p.m., a meeting will be held at the Cozy Corner Tea Rooms, the speakers being Lady Emily Lutyens and Mrs. A. J. Webb. Friends are reminded that there are still a few tickets unsold for the whist drive to-morrow (Saturday), price 2s. Further articles for the Jumble Sale will be gratefully received. Will any kind friend lend or give a typewriter?

PUTNEY AND FULHAM.

Shop—905, Fulham Road.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. H. Roberts, Miss Guitan.

The first weekly meeting in the new shop last Thursday was a great success. Miss Shellshear presided. Miss Milman recited "Woman This and Woman That," and Mrs. Penn Gaskell spoke both amusingly and profitably. To-night (Friday), at 8 p.m., Miss Evelyn Sharp will speak, and on Thursday afternoon (March 17), Miss C. Sidney-Woolf will take the chair and Mrs. Mansel will be the speaker. "A Sympathiser" is thanked for the very pretty tray cloths for use at the At Home; the Committee also thank Mr. Emmins, who has been an invaluable helper in fitting shelves, laying floor-cloth, and in many other ways. Will members and friends remember that tickets for the Albert Hall and also for the Whist Drive on April 8 (1s. 6d., including refreshments) can be had at the shop, and that home-made marmalade is now on sale.

RICHMOND AND Kew.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Clayton, Glangriff, Kew Road, Richmond.

The attendances at Heron Court are increasing, and at last Saturday's meeting, addressed by Mrs. Fahey and Miss Jacobs (chair), the largest open-air collection yet taken was contributed. For date and place of forthcoming members' meeting (see Programme, page 378). The Hon. Secretary will be glad to receive applications, by post or otherwise, for tickets for the important meeting in the Albert Hall, on March 18.

WIMBLEDON.

Shop: 6, Victoria Crescent, Broadway.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Lorisignol, 37, Norton Hall Road.

From week to week the Friday At Homes have grown in numbers and enthusiasm. Last Friday No. 3 ("Woman's Fetters") of the series of addresses by Mrs. Lamartine Yates attracted a well-filled room. Mrs. Lorisignol presided. Some of the audience owned to having been tempted to "risk" a Suffragette meeting owing to the report of the previous week's speech in the local Press. There was a good discussion. New members were made. Volunteers offered to act as shop stewards, and a good collection was taken. The Union thanks Mrs. Belmont for the loan of chairs and generous facilities in supplying teas; Mr. Bernard P. Ellis (who already subscribes the value of the rates and taxes levied on the shop of this union of non-voting women) for 15s. towards a much-needed telephone; and Miss Field for 10s. More sellers are urgently needed for street pitches. Will members who are not stewarding in the shop come forward? The Sunday meeting on the Common drew the usual large audience of attentive listeners, addressed by Mrs. Lamartine Yates.

SUFFRAGE ATELIER.

There will be a general meeting of the Suffrage Atelier on March 12th at 3 p.m., at Hampstead. At 4 p.m. Mr. Laurence Housman will give an address on "The Aims of the Society." The general meeting is for members only, but any friends or artists interested in the subject are invited to hear the address. Free tickets can be obtained from the Atelier.

Dr. Haslam will give her address on "Women in the Medical Profession," at the Designers' meeting on Wednesday, March 16, at 2.45 p.m. Non-members are invited to obtain free tickets from the Hon. Secretary, Suffrage Atelier, 1, Pembroke Cottages, Edwaredes Square, Kensington, W.

SUFFRAGE DEBATES.

Two interesting debates are announced, in which Miss Helen Ogston, B.Sc., and Miss Naylor will take part. One is at Walton-on-Thames to-day (Friday) at 8.15 p.m., the other at Peterborough Debating Society on Monday (March 14) at 8 p.m. Will friends in these two centres make the debates known?

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

A meeting of members, and others (men only) interested, will be held in the Eustace Miles Restaurant on Thursday, March 17, at 8 p.m. Speakers:—Mr. Pethick Lawrence, Mr. Rutter, Mr. Victor Duval. Chair, Mr. G. Warre Cornish. Owing to the furnishing of the new offices and many other items of printing, etc., funds are urgently needed. These should be addressed and made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, Men's Political Union for Women's Enfranchisement, 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. The following amounts of £1 and upward are gratefully acknowledged:—E. Löwy, Esq., £10; Capt. Gonne, R.A., £1; Mrs. Dugdale, £4; G. Warre Cornish, Esq., £5; H. N. Brailsford, Esq., £1 1s.; Bernard P. Ellis, Esq., £2; Anonymous, £1; W. Penn Gaskell, Esq., £1 1s.; H. A. Franklin, Esq., £1 1s.; Mark Wilks, Esq., £1 1s.; Reginald H. Post, Esq., £1; Wyndham E. Hart, Esq., £1 1s.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

John Knight, Ltd., the well-known firm of soap makers, have long enjoyed a reputation as makers of household and laundry soaps of the first quality, and the toilet soaps produced by the same firm are equally deserving of a wide popularity. John Knight has a range of twenty varieties of natural bouquet toilet soaps alone, as well as special coal tar, carbolic, and complexion soaps. Every tablet is of pure soap, dainty in form and colour, and delicately perfumed.

A smart and useful "Suffrage" shirt blouse is being shown this week at the New Bond Street and Sloane Street branches of the London Shoe Co. The blouse is of silk—purple and green stripes on a white ground—guaranteed unshrinkable and of fast colour. The collar is detachable, and the purple silk scarf with fringed ends makes a neat finish. The blouse, with tie complete, is made to measure for 25s. 6d.

The housewife in search of the beautiful and durable in the way of curtains should visit Messrs. Derry and Toms, Kensington High Street, while their sale is on. Curtains of every kind and style are being offered at bargain prices, from the strong Nottingham lace curtains at 2s. 11d. a pair to real lace curtains at 65s. In addition to curtains, Derry and Toms are including in their sale a wide selection of bed, house, and table linen, and casement cloth, chintzes, etc., at rock-bottom prices. To buyers remote from Kensington samples of the goods illustrated in the sale catalogue would be forwarded.

By Appointment.

LADIES,

HAVE YOU TRIED

John Knight's

NATURAL BOUQUET

TOILET SOAPS?

Made in twenty varieties to suit all complexions.
They soften the skin and soothe all irritations.

SEND 6 PENNY STAMPS to Dept. V for SAMPLE BOX CONTAINING SELECTION of 6 SPECIAL TABLETS. POST FREE.

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FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

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"SANITAS OIL" 1/- and 2/- Bottles.
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"SANITAS SOLUBLE OIL" (for Pine Baths), 1/- and 2/- Bottles.
"SANITAS PASTILLES" 2/- Tin.
"SANITAS POCKET SPITTOONS" 1/3 and 2/3 each.

"To breathe 'Sanitas' is to breathe Health."
—GORDON STABLES, C.M., M.D., R.N.
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Regularly from your Newsagent,
ONE PENNY WEEKLY.

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Purify the system and speedily cure Acidity, Flatulence, Heartburn, Impure Breath, Indigestion, Diarrhoea, etc.

PREVENT MANY AN ILLNESS.

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Why?

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If any difficulty in obtaining, write for descriptive booklet and name of nearest retailer to the **SOLE PATENTERS,**

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Single insertion, 1d. a word; minimum, 2s. (four insertions for the price of three).
All advertisements must be prepaid. Address, the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

DEATH.

Obvss.—On Sunday, March 6, Lillian Orves, age 24, sister of Mrs. Knight.

BOARD RESIDENCE.

Rooms, Holiday Homes, Etc.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY HOME (altitude 600 feet).—Dean Forest, Severn and Wye Valleys. England's finest forest and river scenery. Spacious house; 25 bedrooms; billiard room; bathroom. Extensive grounds. Tennis. Conveyances. Vegetarians accommodated. Suffragists welcomed. Board-residence, 29s. to 35s. Photos, prospectus, Chas. Hallam, Little Dean House, Newnham, Glos.

BACHELOR LADIES wish to let their 3-roomed flat for Easter Holidays. Bath-room, attendance, piano. Moderate terms.—Miss Svenson, 8, Wyndham Place, Bryanston Square.

BOARD-RESIDENCE.—Wanted by gentleman, large airy bedroom and breakfast within easy distance of Parliament Square. French family preferred.—Address, Oymy, Box 568, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

BRIGHTON.—Titchfield House Boarding Establishment, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table. Cheerful society. Terms from 25s.

COUNTRY COTTAGES FOR SALE.—Under the lee of North Farnbridge Wood, a Freehold Cottage and Garden, facing south and west. Timber built, tiled, ten rooms, bathroom, hot and cold. Seven minutes from station (G.E.R.); business trains. About mile from tidal river; bracing sea air. Price, £335; seen any time.—Apply, C. O. L. Ionides, North Farnbridge, Essex.

CORNWALL, ST. IVES.—York House Boarding Establishment. Grand sea views. Highly recommended. Moderate.—Miss Wade.

EASTER HOLIDAYS at Sunny Herne Bay. Comfortable Board-Residence. Close sea and downs. Late dinner; every attention; books. Inclusive terms, Thursday evening till Tuesday morning, 25s. Two friends sharing room, 22s. 6d. Per week, 35s.; sharing, 31s. 6d.—Misses Douglas, Favorite, Canterbury Road.

FOR SALE, Chiswick, W.—An eight-roomed dwelling. Moderate price. Every latest convenience; telephone, electric light. Lawn. Apply, Penderig's, 166, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—2 sitting, 2 bedrooms; good accommodation; 12 minutes from Great Ainslie Station; 6 miles from Stratford-on-Avon. Moderate rent.—Miss S., Wisteria Cottage, Haselton, near Alcester.

HOLIDAYS IN IRELAND.—Paying Guests taken in large comfortable country house in Killarney district. Terms application to Box 101, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

LADY (Member W.S.P.U.) receives Boarders, vegetarians or otherwise; comfortable, convenient, well-appointed house, close Baron's Court Station (District Railway), Tube.—Miss Wolff, 20, Edith Road, West Kensington, W.

LADIES farming receive Paying Guests. Close to New Forest; Bournemouth 11 miles. Excellent cycling centre. Terms, 25s. weekly inclusive. Station, West Moors.—Moor Cottage Farm, Three Cross, Wimborne, Dorset.

LARGE ROOM to let, suitable for Meetings, At Homes, Dances, Lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply, Alan's Tea Rooms, 263, Oxford Street.

LONDON.—Rodney's Hotel, 84, Tavistock Square, W.C. Three minutes King's Cross, Euston, and St. Pancras Railway Stations. Bed, attendance, and breakfast, from 4s. 6d.—Telegrams, "Rodneydom, London."

LONDON, W.—Two ladies receive others in their flat; full or partial board. References.—"Esprit," VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

"MANNA MEAD." The Grove, Blackheath, S.E.—Established 1893; charmingly situated; for "Rest Cure" or permanent home; highly recommended for skill, special duty, and home comforts; massage. Prospectus on application to the Principal. Telephone: 906, New Cross.

NEAR VICTORIA STATION.—Comfortable Rooms; moderate. Bed and breakfast from 10s. 6d.; board if required. Suitable for Nurses, Business Young Ladies, etc.—Apply, Miss Daniel, Denbigh House, 57, Denbigh Street, South Belgrave, S.W.

NURSING HOME near London where aged and invalid ladies can be received from 25s. per week. Trained superintendent. Proprietor member W.S.P.U.—Box 538, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

PRESIDENTIAL HOME for Nurses, Students, and Lady Visitors. Curbicles, with board, from 17s. 6d. per week. Rooms moderate.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

SECOND FLOOR of pleasant house in Hampstead (Wagon Road). Three rooms, bath, and box room. Very nice situation; quiet, high, open; gravel soil. Within half-hour of City and West End. Suit two or three ladies or gentlemen in business. Breakfast or supper could be arranged. Charge, including reasonable service, 30s. weekly; gentlemen, 35s.—Write, A706, Shelley's, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

SMALL, FURNISHED COTTAGE, suitable for 2 or 3 persons, to let on West Coast. May, June, or July. Reasonable terms; attendance or not, as preferred.—Apply, Miss Ford, Southsea, Salter's, Warrington.

STAINBANK HOUSE, 69, Gower Street, W.C. Board-Residence for ladies. Curbicles, breakfast, late dinner. Full board Sundays. From 16s. 6d. Very central and comfortable.

SUPERIOR Bed-sitting Rooms with breakfast or partial board; vegetarian or otherwise; bath; central.—Misses Kern, Members W.S.P.U., 199, Albany Street, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.

VEGETARIAN BOARD-RESIDENCE, temporary or permanent. Homelike. Ladies and gentlemen. Convenient situation.—Madame Veigelé, 65, Hereford Road, Raynesway, W.

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GOD'S WORD TO WOMEN has never been a word of disapproval and suppression. The Bible encourages the development of woman, and stands for her perfect equality with man, in spite of the teachings of theology to the contrary. Do you wish to equip yourself for meeting the arguments and teaching of those who attempt, with malicious hands, to throw the Bible in the way of woman's progress? Do you wish to know WHERE and HOW they misrepresent and misinterpret it? Send 7d. for 101 Questions Answered, a Woman's Catechism, prepared purposely to solve your perplexities.—Katharine Bushnell, 43, Walnut Street, Southport.

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MISS IRENE SPONG gives Lessons in Singing and Voice Production at the Studio, 66, Adelaide Road, N.W. Tel: 4257 P.O. Hampstead. Recommended by Mons. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Frank Broadbent. Audition free. Special terms to members of W.S.P.U.

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MRS. HOLTWHITE HEMMONS receives pupils for Grace, Culture, Rhythmic Breathing, and the beautiful Classic-Greek Poses as taught by Raymond Dunsan. Grace and suppleness of movement and necessary to a woman's well-being and add charm to her presence. Address—6, Westwood House, Wood Lane, W.

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SUFFRAGIST receives Pupils. Cooking, dairy, housekeeping, driving, riding, swimming. Lovely country home in Midlands. Terms moderate. Also patients for Rest Cure.—Box 558, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

TWO SUFFRAGETTE SPEAKERS.—MISS ROSA LEO trains pupils in Voice Production for Public Speaking. Special Speaking a speciality. She has had great success with members of the N.W.S.P.U. Miss Barbara Ayres says: "It is entirely owing to Miss Leo's training that I am able to go through by-election campaigns speaking for hours daily in the open air without suffering any fatigue or loss of voice."—For terms apply, 45, Ashworth Mansions, Egin Avenue, N.

YOUNG LADY wishes to give French to German lessons; thorough or conversational; interesting system.—Write, Miss Kerr, 24, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LADY wanted to help on Farm; must be experienced in dairy work; plain cooking and milking.—Miss Leachman, Chesham, Bucks.

WANTED COOK/HOUSEKEEPER and HOUSE PAINTER. Address, 47, Clarendon Road, Southsea.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Well-educated lady seeks post. Clever needlewoman, domesticated, experienced in cookery. Good linguist. Would travel.—K. E., 120, Walm Lane, Crickwood, N.W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BRIGHT IDEA! Money for your cause. Turn your surplus books and library into cash. C. H. H. (Men's League for Women's Suffrage), 5, Bessels Road, London, N.E., gives equitable prices for all kinds. Libraries valued.

ABSOLUTELY FREE!—200 Patterns of Charming Irish Linen Spring Costume Fabric, "Flaxella"; many new 1910 shades (plain, stripes); washable, durable; 10yd. to 2s. 4yd. yard. Write now.—Hutton's, 187, Lorne, Ireland.

A JAPANESE Magic Finger-nail Polish, Culto. No pads, powder, liquid, or paste. John Strange Winter, the Author, writes: "We are all enchanted with Culto." Post free, 1s. 1d.—Belvoir and Co., New Southgate, N.

A MODEL LAUNDRY. Family work a speciality. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collections; prompt deliveries.—Ballan's, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Aston Green, W.

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